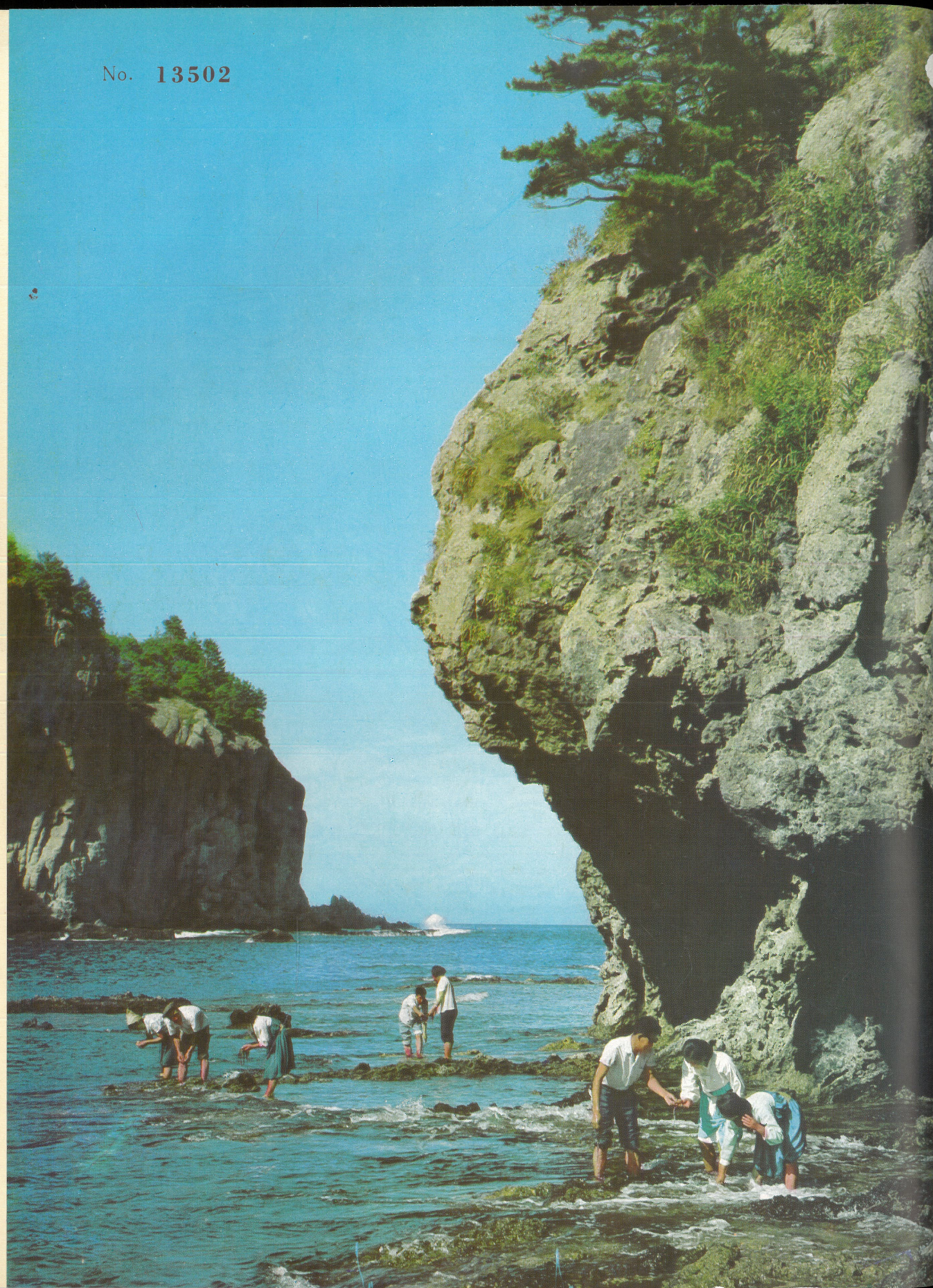


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Speech of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

at Banquet Given in Honour of the PRB
Party and Government Delegation Led by
His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou

(July 10, 1976)

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Mathieu Kerekou,
Esteemed guests from Benin,
Comrades and friends,

This is a day of great significance in the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples of Korea and Benin.

The visit to our country by the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Benin led by Your Excellency Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, President of the People's Republic of Benin and our close friend, gives great pleasure and encouragement to our people.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I extend warm welcome to you, the friendly envoys who have come from the far-off continent of Africa.

Korea and Benin are far apart from each other geographically, but they are very closely interlinked because of their political and ideological community.

The People's Republic of Benin is a country of the new-emerging forces which is maintaining independence and marching vigorously towards the goal of building socialism in Africa.

The people of Benin entered on the road of creating a new, genuine life after the victory of the revolution on October 26, 1972, under the correct leadership of Your Excellency Mr. Mathieu Kerekou, their outstanding leader.

The proclamation of the People's Republic and the founding of the Party of the People's Revolution, a vanguard party, in Benin towards the end of last year were important events which opened up a new stage in destroying the old machinery of neo-colonialist rule, establishing a progressive social system and strengthening national unity.

Upholding the revolutionary motto: "Socialism is our road", the people of Benin have nationalized the enterprises formerly owned by the foreign monopolies and are now successfully building an independent national economy and a national culture, resolutely repulsing the uninterrupted subversive and sa-

botaging activities of the internal and external enemies.

The Government of the People's Republic of Benin is pursuing an anti-imperialist, independent foreign policy on the basis of principles of non-alignment and striving actively to hasten the complete liberation of Africa and promote the common cause of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

We highly appreciate the fact that Comrade President Mathieu Kerekou, our intimate friend, has worked out correct policies suited to the revolutionary situation in his country and the realities of Africa and is carrying them out boldly and bravely, thereby hewing out a new history for the people of Benin; we express full support and solidarity for the fraternal people of Benin in their struggle to build a new life.

The Benin people's striving for socialism proves more eloquently the truth that if a people, freed from the colonial yoke, are to take a short cut to freedom, independence and prosperity, without repeating their past history of misery, they should inevitably take the road of socialism.

Africa is now on the eve of complete liberation.

The imperialists are making desperate efforts to check this process of historical progress.

Sometime ago the racist clique of South Africa barbarously massacred Azanian people in Soweto and other places on the ground that they opposed racial discrimination. This is an intolerable challenge to the entire African people.

Today the US and other imperialists are planning to hand over to the South African racists even equipment for the production of nuclear weapons.

All the plots and schemes hatched by the imperialists to maintain by all means the white minority racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia as the last strongholds of their colonial domination in Africa will, in the end, push them into their graves.

The Korean people stand firm by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania who are fighting for freedom and liberation, and by the Mozambican people and all the rest of the African peoples who are fighting sharply against the racist cliques in support of them.

We are convinced that the day will surely come when their sacred cause will emerge victorious and the whole of Africa turn into a truly free and prosperous continent clear of imperialism and colonialism and of any racial discrimination and apartheid.

Comrades and friends,

Socialism and the national liberation revolution will triumph and imperialism will decline and fall. This is an inexorable trend of the present time.

Even under the difficult conditions of direct confrontation with US imperialism, the Korean people are successfully building socialism and staunchly fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the leadership of our Party.

Voices are becoming louder throughout the world in support of the Korean people's struggle against US imperialism and its lackeys and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

The Government and people of the People's Republic of Benin render sincere support and encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, regarding it as their own struggle.

When our country was seeking admission to the Non-Alignment last year, the People's Republic of Benin endeavoured for its realization; at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, too, it conducted brisk activities as a co-sponsor of our side's resolution.

The assumption of power by His Excellency Mr. President Mathieu Kerekou marked the very beginning of the relations of fraternal friendship between Korea and Benin.

As soon as he had taken power, Comrade President established diplomatic relations with our country.

In particular, the Government of Benin declared last October that as a revolutionary measure to frustrate the underhand scheme of international imperialism and its stooges, it had severed all its relations established by the former government with the south Korean puppet regime.

This resolute measure taken by the Government of Benin reflected the strong trend of the present era in which the peoples of the world are advancing along the road of independence, and it proved a powerful support and encouragement to our people.

Our people hold Comrade President in high esteem for his distinguished service and his role of pioneer in hewing out the road of beautiful friendship between Korea and Benin.

I take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency Mr. President, the Party of the People's Revolution, the Government and people of Benin for the active support and encouragement they are giving to the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and their revolutionary cause.

Esteemed guests,

Your current visit to our country will become an epoch-making event which will develop the good relations existing between our two peoples onto a higher stage, and it will contribute to strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples.

At this place pervaded with an atmosphere of cordiality to receive our close friends of Benin, I sincerely hope your visit to our country will bear fine fruits, and propose a toast:

To the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Benin,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of Benin,

To the unity of the peoples of the world who advocate independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President Mathieu Kerekou,

To the health of the guests from Benin,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys from various countries and madams, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Speech of His Excellency MATHIEU KEREKOU

at Banquet

(July 10, 1976)

Respected Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people,

Honourable responsible personnel of the Party and state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Your Excellencies mesdames and messieurs of the diplomatic corps,

Comrades and dear friends,

At this solemn moment when we publicly offer salute to the brotherly and friendly people of Korea, we would like to express, in the name of the delegation accompanying us and in our own, the immense joy of finding ourselves in this part of great Asia, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a visit of friendship and solidarity.

Our delegation and we take this excellent opportunity to convey faithfully the fraternal and militant salute of the Benin people, their vanguard party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, its Central Committee and the Military Revolutionary Government to respected His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the heroic Korean people and the valiant combatant of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of all the oppressed nations of the world.

Respected Your Excellency President of the Republic,

Allow me to extend the warmest thanks to the entire friendly people of the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea for the exceptional, impressively enthusiastic and passionate welcome accorded us from the moment of our arrival in Pyongyang, the beautiful capital of your country, the cradle of the Korean revolution.

Allow me also to express our most heartfelt thanks to your august person for so kind and encouraging speech you have made to us and, through us, to the militant people of the People's Republic of Benin.

Respected President,

Comrades and dear friends-in-arms,

Owing to the criminal aggression and oppression of old and new colonialism, our people, the people of Benin, had been separated from the Korean people for a long period.

Owing to the domination which restricted the free initiatives of the fine sons of our country, our industrious and militant people could not realize so early the profound will to forge firm relations of friendship and maintain successful and fraternal relations and relations of positive cooperation with the revolutionary people of Korea.

But, today the people of Benin, by carrying out the revolutionary movement of October 26, 1972, liberated our country from the yoke of imperialism, regained dignity and sovereignty and could remove and sweep away the obstacles which had barred till that time the natural road of rapprochement and harmonious

development between our two peoples.

Your Excellency President, our current visit undoubtedly assumes historic character.

In fact, it is for the first time in the history of our two peoples for the President of the People's Republic of Benin to pay a visit of friendship and solidarity to the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We deem it an agreeable duty to come to friendly Korea, leading a big delegation of our Party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, and our Military Revolutionary Government to learn through direct contact from the rich experiences accumulated by the Korean people in the protracted, heroic struggle against the forces of imperialist aggression and domination and for constructing socialism and building a society of abundance, justice and peace.

In fact, the industrious people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by perfectly embodying the great Juche idea, have turned their country into a developed socialist industrial state with powerful defence capacity and a solid independent national economy in a historically short period.

In this way you have won the victory of the noble Juche idea by consolidating the political, economic and military independence through an arduous struggle against foreign domination.

The people of Benin have always followed with deep interest and great admiration the long-drawn and glorious struggle of the Korean people who have built the once backward colonial, semi-feudal state in a very brief period into a powerful state standing in the van of the struggle for the revolutionary cause of the working class on an international scale and the oppressed masses of the whole world and have drawn encouragement from it.

But, our awakened revolutionaries of Benin are aware that the Korean people owe all their victories in the struggle against international imperialism to the Workers' Party of Korea which under the intrepid leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung, the great

combatant, organized and mobilized the valiant Korean people as one man under the particularly difficult conditions for the persistent and merciless armed struggle which led international imperialism to defeat in the land of Korea.

By the great anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean people drove back the foreign aggressors, definitively liquidated colonial domination, won independence and national sovereignty.

And, under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people faithful to their brilliant traditions of the revolutionary struggle, inflexibly maintained the spirit of national independence, waged a heroic resistance against the aggression aimed at colonial reconquest perpetrated by the most powerful imperialism in the world and won a historical victory in this great war for the liberation of Korea.

Firmly applying all the time the revolutionary line of independence and sovereignty, the Korean people are waging with dignity and tenacity the noble struggle for the reunification of their fatherland.

It is this great historical victory and the most just and courageous struggle you continued with lucidity and fortitude for the reunification of the country that arouses today the admiration of all the oppressed peoples and this justifies the high prestige enjoyed by Your Excellency in the world, particularly in the developing countries.

Respected President,

The Benin people, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard party, and its Central Committee and the Military Revolutionary Government resolutely support the tireless efforts directed by you for the peaceful reunification of Korea, on the basis of the five-point proposition which you defined on June 23, 1973. Because we are persuaded, Your Excellency Mr. President, that your sagacious and objective proposition constitutes the sole basis, fertile and solid, for the effective realization of the aspiration for the

unity of the entire Korean nation, the north and the south.

On the other hand, the Benin people, their Party and its Central Committee, and their Military Revolutionary Government remain convinced that the problem of Korea's reunification is a pure internal affair which must be settled by the Koreans themselves, without any outside interference and without any pressure from anywhere. And it is for this reason that the People's Republic of Benin always demanded the pure and simple dissolution of the so-called "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and the total and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign imperialist troops of aggression.

Permit us, respected Your Excellency President, to solemnly reaffirm today and in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the name of the Benin people and their revolution, our firm and permanent support to the struggle for the effective realization of the reunification of Korea on the basis of your just five-point proposition of June 23, 1973.

We are firmly convinced that this reunification will be realized in any event and this will be the greatest happiness of the Korean people and their friends, and the peoples of the progressive countries of the whole world. The People's Republic of Benin will remain firm on your side on different fronts of the struggle.

We reiterate this.

We are firmly convinced that this reunification will be realized in any event and this will be the greatest happiness of the Korean people and their friends, and the peoples of the progressive countries of the whole world. The People's Republic of Benin will remain firm on your side on different fronts of the struggle.

Your Excellency Mr. President,

The revolutionary struggle of the Benin people since October 26, 1972 is naturally going on in the impetuous current of this global struggle against imperialism and for the pro-

gress of humanity. Because the People's Republic of Benin, like the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, underwent in the past the rigorous test of imperialist exploitation and domination.

In fact, the assault of newly-born capitalism against our people was manifested, to begin with, in the inhumane, criminal and ignoble form of slavery and trade in Negroes, that depleted the resources of our country, took away a great number of our healthy compatriots and reduced to naught our productive forces. Colonialism, old and new, established afterwards its shameless system of pillage, oppression and alienation and, for decades, kept our people in darkness, in misery and in humiliation.

But the Benin people never laid down the arms. On the contrary, they waged a prolonged and arduous struggle of resistance against foreign domination, oppression and slavery. This long process of sustained struggle and fierce resistance of the working class, peasants, patriotic intellectuals and soldiers of our country was crowned with the revolutionary movement of October 26, 1972 which overthrew the imperialist domination and freed our people from the foreign yoke, for engaging them irreversibly in a decisive turn in their history with the proclamation of a new policy of national independence on November 30, 1972.

Drawing a lesson from the historic experience of the revolutionary struggle of the world people and on the basis of the precept of their own history, our people adopted and solemnly proclaimed on November 30, 1974 the socialist road of development under the indestructible banner of Marxism-Leninism.

This road, the only correct road for us Benin revolutionaries in history, is the road our people have chosen freely, conscious of their cause for defending the independence and sovereignty and consolidating national unity. It is the road of developing the popular democratic revolution and building a genuinely prospering independent national economy clear of all

forms of exploitation of man by man, in particular.

Reviewing the work carried out in our People's Republic of Benin, we would like to tell you that scientific socialism is our road for development and Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide.

Advancing with such steadfastness along the road of this new orientation, our people are intensifying the struggle for the better organization and the firmer unity, proceeding from the objective of the revolution. Our Party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, was born in this general process of the concerted efforts of all the revolutionary forces of our country.

Our country, the People's Republic of Benin, has been in the period of upsurge in its history since October 26, 1972.

The entire people of Benin are, in fact, resolutely mobilized and scientifically organized around our young vanguard party, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, and strengthening the unity with each passing day to follow the road of socialist revolution.

We are convinced that we, applying correctly and with determination the principle of relying on our own forces and on the creative initiative of broad working masses of our country, will surely make ever greater victories.

It is for this reason that at the present stage of the revolutionary process we endeavour to completely liquidate the economic base of imperialism in our country and bring about new development of all productive forces through the complete liquidation of the feudal forces, domination of neo-colonial forces and their influence in our towns and villages with a view to realizing a radical transformation of the social relations in our country and developing our democratic national culture to make the Benin people men of new patriotic, industrious, internationalist and socialist type.

We are aware that many snares, many difficulties and many obstacles will lie in our way of carrying out these immense tasks of

national construction since our Party is young and still inexperienced. We are, however, full of confidence. Because our cause is just and our road is sure and our people are determined. We have taken the historic path and we are sure that our victory is making a positive contribution to the cause of the oppressed peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism. In a word, it will contribute to the progress of all humanity.

Under this condition the support of such advanced progressive countries as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will undoubtedly be a precious encouragement to us.

Moreover, the rich experiences accumulated by the revolutionary Korean people in the struggle for liquidating all forces of aggression and exploitation and building socialism have served and serve as fine example which we should fully understand and unswervingly follow in conformity with our realities for the Benin revolution.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always rendered positive support to the People's Republic of Benin since October 26, 1972, the day of the proclamation of the Benin revolution. This fraternal support is developing and strengthening in various domains with each passing day.

Allow me to express once again here at this moment warm thanks of the Benin people to the uncontested leader respected President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people.

Respected President,

Comrades and dear friends-in-arms,

The African situation is excellent. In fact, throughout our great continent, the popular masses still under oppression and exploitation are waging a resolute and determined struggle for the total liberation and for the building of a new society free from exploitation of man by man. Whatever barbarities the international imperialists may resort to, the revolutionary people in Africa are bound to emerge victorious.

In their last-ditch efforts, the racists of

South Africa, the real bridgehead of imperialism, are launching a general counterrevolutionary offensive, consciously organizing the massacre of the African freedom fighters.

After Sharpville and many other massacres, it was in Soweto that the racist fascist clique of South Africa organized the international genocide of the valiant population of Azania.

All these barbarous repressions denote feebleness of the defenders of racism and apartheid who are Vorster and Ian Smith. Because, the courageous liberation struggle of the peoples of Azania, Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara and other African peoples will triumph inevitably.

The day is not far off when Africa, our great and beautiful continent, will be totally liberated from foreign domination in spite of the destructive movement on the part of the racist puppets and the champions of apartheid armed and supported by the imperialist powers.

Respected President,

We renew in this house of people of the DPRK and in the name of the revolutionary people of the People's Republic of Benin our gratitude and our great admiration for the active support which personally you and the Korean people have consistently rendered to the fighting peoples, and particularly to the African peoples.

Respected President,

Excellencies mesdames and messieurs,
Comrades and dear friends-in-arms,

We are convinced that today our visit of friendship and solidarity to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to considerably strengthening the fraternal bonds of cooperation and friendship that link our two countries, and it will permit us to see more clearly the long and rich revolutionary

experiences of the Korean people and witness their grand achievements in many fields.

It will also permit us, above all, to create and develop on a new basis the bonds of friendship, solidarity and mutual support between the Benin revolution and the Korean revolution.

It will permit us lastly to consolidate the front of the anti-imperialist struggle in the progressive countries in Asia, Europe and Africa.

It is with hope and revolutionary resolution that we invite Your Excellency respected Mr. President Kim Il Sung and comrades and friends present here to drink a toast:

To the friendship and militant solidarity between the Korean and Benin peoples,

To the tightening of the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Benin,

To the solidarity of the fighting peoples of the third world,

To the victory of the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country,

To the grandeur and prosperity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people,

To the health of his distinguished wife,

To the health of the cadres of the Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the health of the members of the diplomatic corps and their wives, and

To the health of all Korean comrades and friends.

Prepare for the revolution!

The struggle continues!

Great Starting Point for Independent Development of the Korean Revolution

On October 17, 1976 our people significantly mark the 50th birthday of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first communist revolutionary organization in our country.

The formation of the DIU by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at his young age was a solemn announcement of the coming of a new era in the Korean revolution; it was a great event which marked the start of the Korean people's glorious struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

NEW START OF THE KOREAN REVOLUTION

In the second half of the 1920s the Korean revolution was going through a trying ordeal.

The Korean Communist Party appeared in 1925 with the spread of the working-class movement under the impact of the October Socialist Revolution. But it ceased to exist as an organized force in 1928, unable to make a normal development because of the brutal suppression of Japanese imperialism and the splittist and destructive activities of the factionalists. The Korean independence army movement under the direction of the nationalists was receding to a low ebb on account of its class limitations and strife for hegemony.

On the other hand, the Japanese imperialists reformed their colonial ruling system and intensified their colonial plunder in Korea, and at the same time, promulgated the "public peace maintenance law" and suppressed the anti-Japanese patriotic forces more brutally in the 1920s.

At the grim historical time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, started his revolution-

ary struggle at his young age. Born and grown up in the most patriotic and revolutionary family, he had an uncommonly strong patriotic spirit and high revolutionary ambition. He had to pioneer the new road of the Korean revolution, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals.

He reviewed and analyzed the historical experiences of the preceding Korean nationalist movement and the early communist movement in our country and drew a serious lesson therefrom.

The nationalist movement and the early communist movement in our country failed to root deeply in the midst of the masses; they were carried on mainly by a few people of the leadership. The nationalists and participants in the early communist movement were engrossed in play with words and failed to rouse the masses to an actual revolutionary movement. They merely indulged in strife for hegemony, factional strife, which had nothing to do with the revolution. The participants in the early communist movement touched by flunkeyism and opportunism, in particular, formed themselves into factional groups and looked to other countries and tried to obtain the recognition of a certain party. So the Korean revolutionary movement suffered setbacks and reverses.

In order to win the revolutionary struggle it was necessary to organize and mobilize the masses of the people and, to do so, go into the midst of the masses and awaken them so that they could wage a revolutionary struggle. The revolution required our people to have a stand of a master who carries it out responsibly and independently.

The great leader adopted a revolutionary road entirely different from that of the nation-



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forms the Down-with-Imperialism Union (on October 17, 1926)

alists and the participants in the early communist movement with a new Juche-based revolutionary world outlook; he took a new revolutionary road to attain national and class liberation independently, going into the midst of the toiling masses and relying on their strength. As the first step to this end, he formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union on October 17, 1926.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union in 1926 was the point of departure in the independent development of our people's revolutionary struggle under the true Marxist-Leninist banner. The formation of this union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country, was a historic announcement of a new start of our revolution."

The DIU was a new-type communistic revolutionary organization entirely different from the former revolutionary organizations. It was

a revolutionary organization of a new generation of the Korean Communists who took guidance from the immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and struggled to translate it into reality; it was a revolutionary organization which made a clean riddance of all dirt of factionalism, flunkeyism and Right and "Left" opportunism and paved the way for the independent development of the communist movement and the national-liberation movement in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say about the DIU's aims and tasks:

The objective of the DIU is to fight for the future construction of socialism and communism in Korea, while the immediate objective is to defeat Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea. To this end, we must above all study the advanced thinking of Marxism-Leninism and expand the organization.

The DIU's aims and tasks defined by the

great leader were based on his own scientific analysis of the socio-economic conditions and class relations prevailing in our country; and they formulated for the first time the ultimate goal and immediate tasks of the Korean revolution and methods of struggle from the Juche position.

They were an absolutely correct fighting programme which accorded with the character and tasks of the then Korean revolution and served as the prototype of the Juche-based line and policy and strategy and tactics for the Korean revolution set forth later by the great leader.

Indeed, the formation of the DIU was a historic announcement of the start of a new era for the Korean revolution. It was a historic event announcing the appearance on the scene of struggle of a new generation of Communists who put faith in the Juche idea.

REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE BASED ON PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENCE

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle came to proceed according to the principle of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots."

After the creation of the DIU, the Korean revolution developed forcefully on the principle of independence under the banner of the Juche idea, under the brilliant guidance of the great leader. The dark clouds, which had long weighed heavily upon the Korean communist movement and the national-liberation movement in our country, cleared up and the road of the Korean revolution was brightly lit up.

Following the formation of the DIU, the great leader created the Saenal Juvenile Union, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Young Communist League of Korea, the Paishan Youth League and many other revolutionary organizations and trained a new generation of communist core elements who were completely free from the evil influence of the nationalist movement and early communist movement, educated and brought together the broad masses of the people in wide areas along the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers and built up strong forces for the Korean revolution.

He made a scientific analysis of the situation in the early 1930s and the requirements

of revolutionary development, set forth the Juche-based revolutionary line including that of anti-Japanese armed struggle, created the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thus raised the national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the communist movement to new heights.

The glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle started with the formation of the DIU was a great revolutionary struggle which could win brilliant victory because it was based on the thorough Juche position, on the principle of independence.

The great leader implanted the minds of youth and pupils, patriotic people, men of the Korean Revolutionary Army and the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the Communists and members of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland with the firm faith that they were the master of their destiny and they were capable of hewing out their destiny. And he correctly guided them to settle all problems in line with the specific conditions of their country and responsibly carry out the Korean revolution to the end by themselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the time:

"It is self-evident that we cannot depend upon nor beg to anyone for our country's liberation."

"We must achieve the liberation of our country and nation by our own efforts through an active armed struggle."

He further said:

"The Korean Communists must carry on revolutionary struggle by their own faith and build up their own strong revolutionary forces and firmly rely on them in leading the Korean revolution to victory...."

"The Korean Communists will continue to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, reject flunkeyism and Right and 'Left' opportunism, take a firm independent stand in leading the Korean revolution, and fulfil the historical cause of national liberation without fail."

In the course of the prolonged, arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the immortal Juche idea was fathered, developed and enriched, the Korean communist movement was clear of flunkeyism, factionalism and Right and "Left" opportunism and the ideological system of Juche was established in it.

Through the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle many new communist nuclei were trained, the unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideology and will and their cohesion attained, immortal revolutionary exploits performed, rich and precious experiences gained in struggle and the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work created. In this way the organizational and ideological groundwork was laid for creating a revolutionary working-class party and our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions built up.

Based on the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding a party and the glorious revolutionary traditions built up in the process of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader carried out the cause of creating our Party, a new-type revolutionary party, after the country's liberation. Our Party was created after the liberation, but it began to strike its deep roots with the formation of the DIU. The birth of our Party was a shining fruit of a protracted, arduous struggle.

Steadily strengthening and developing the Party, the great leader led our revolution and construction from victory to victory. The whole course of building a new society from the liberation up to date was a course of full realization and victory of the great leader's immortal Juche idea marked by the principles of Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in guarding the nation, in all domains.

Our people waged a strong ideological battle against flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism, national nihilism and opportunism of all hues and strove to equip themselves with the Party's lines and policies and revolutionary traditions. As a result, their national pride and consciousness of independence and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance rose, the revolution and construction made a steady rapid progress and the whole Party and the entire people attained their firm unity and cohesion based on the monolithic ideological system, the ideological system of Juche.

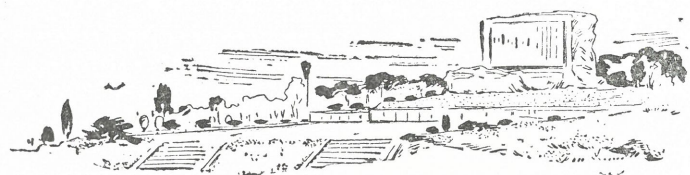
Our Party and Government worked out all their lines and policies independently for each period and stage of revolutionary development according to the immortal Juche idea and in keeping with the reality of Korea and the aspiration of the Korean people and executed them without vacillation no matter what wind might blow. They formulated independently their foreign policy strictly upon their own judgement and faith in line with the actual conditions of our country and have promoted political and economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

Our people implemented the line of building an independent national economy, the line of socialist industrialization, tiding over all manner of difficulties and ordeals, and turned ours into a socialist industrial country with a powerful heavy industry, a modern light industry and a developed agriculture. Our independent national economy, many-sidedly developed, possessed of solid raw material bases and equipped with modern techniques, provides a firm basis for the country's independence and for the independent economic lives of the country and the people.

We also implemented the military line of self-defence and built up a strong defence potential. Our nation's self-defensive forces firmly guard the country's security, national sovereignty, the revolutionary gains, shattering every move of the US imperialists and their stooges-puppets towards aggression and war.

The half-a-century-long history of the Korean revolution since the formation of the DIU is a glorious history of realization and overall victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal Juche idea and his line of independence under his brilliant leadership.

In order to creditably take over the lofty cause of the DIU and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader, our people are vigorously moving ahead, upholding the banner of the three revolutions.



Honoured Kaeson Ferry

The Sunhwa-gang River flows down, causing golden ripples, to join the vast and blue Taedong-gang River. There is an honoured ferry which will shine forever in the history of our country, on the lower Sunhwa-gang River where clear water ripples welcomingly.

It is the Kaeson (triumphal return-home) ferry which the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had brought the joy of liberation to our land of 3,000 ri after defeating the barbarous Japanese imperialist aggressors, crossed on October 14, 1945, an unforgettable historic day, to visit Mangyongdae, his dear native place, after 20 years of absence.

There is a ferry boat kept with utmost care at the ferry, by which the great leader crossed the Sunhwa-gang River that unforgettable day.

On the same day, a grand mass meeting was arranged by Pyongyang citizens to welcome the triumphal return-home of the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, when the whole country was seething with stirring excitement and joy.

Warmly responding to the enthusiastic cheers of the Pyongyang citizens shaking heaven and earth, the great leader made a historic speech on his triumphal return-home.

After the meeting he came to the edge of the Sunhwa-gang River to visit his home village Mangyongdae he had never forgotten, awake or asleep.

The sunset was glowing red on the Taedong-gang River skirting the beautiful Mangyong-bong Hill.

From the early morning ferryman Kim Tae Gon was busy ferrying his village people going to attend the Pyongyang mass meeting to welcome the triumphal return-home of the great leader. He was also eager to join them. But he could not leave the ferry without a man, and remained there. When he was resting in a ferry hut, from the opposite side someone

called him suddenly. He quickly rowed his boat to the other side. There he saw Kim Hyong Rok, uncle of the respected and beloved General, together with many people, standing.

"Sure General Kim Il Sung is coming back home", he thought to himself.

A wave of uncontrollable excitement took possession of him and he was at a loss what to do.

Kim Hyong Rok urged a young man to go aboard first, a man of good height who was looking lovingly at him with eyes revealing the uncommon brilliance of his genius.

"This must be our respected General!" he thought to himself. He felt as if he had been in a dream.

In the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he had gained new strength and courage from the legendary story about General Kim Il Sung fighting, crossing and recrossing peaks of Mt. Paekdu-san, and had boundlessly respected and loved him and longed to see him. It was quite beyond imagination for him to get across the ferry by his simple boat the great leader who defeated the Japanese imperialist brigands and brought liberation to the Korean people.

Excited with unbounded happiness and honour, he rowed the fatherly leader across the ferry with utmost care.

At the gladdest and happiest news of the arrival of the great leader General Kim Il Sung the Mangyongdae people turned out to receive him as one.

The great leader had risen as the sun of the nation in the low-eaved thatched house in Mangyongdae and started the liberation struggle in his early years, carrying the destiny of the country and the nation on his shoulders.

He had held the torch of Juche high over the sacred Mt. Paekdu-san, the ancestral mountain, and waged the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary war. In the grim days of national suffering, the people in Mangyongdae had

lived with a strong will, gaining faith in victory and strength and courage from the great leader, and eagerly waited for his return. Now he came back. So their joy and happiness knew no bounds.

The Mangyongdae people who received the great leader who had been near and dear to their hearts and whom they had looked forward to seeing, shed tears of joy and happiness and shouted *manse* (hurrah) at the top of their voices. The rousing cheers welcoming the great leader rocked Mangyongdae, nay, the whole country.

The great leader came back home after 20 years' absence. He warmly hugged the Mangyongdae people whom he had not forgotten even a moment together with the people in the fatherland, in the years of anti-Japanese struggle crowded with many difficulties and ordeals.

The great leader stroked with fatherly affection their hands calloused by hard toil under the brutal oppression and exploitation of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and told about the bright future of our fatherland when the entire people would live happily, saying that in order to build a new country land should be given to tillers, the properties of the Japs nationalized and the parasites eliminated.

They felt a lump in their throat.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to his men this way:

For us there is nothing more precious than the interests of the revolution. Let's value the interests of the revolution above personal ones.

As he had such a great and lofty spirit as devoting his all to the revolutionary cause, the respected and beloved leader put his heart and soul into the struggle to build a party and a new country without breaking his fatigue of the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle after his triumphal return-home.

The great leader thought more of the country and the revolution than of his native place and more of the people

than of his grandparents and relatives. So he passed by Mangyongdae, his dear native village within a hailing distance, which he had not forgotten even a moment during long marches through snowstorms or around the campfire at long nights in dense forests and went straight on to Kangson to meet workers there first.

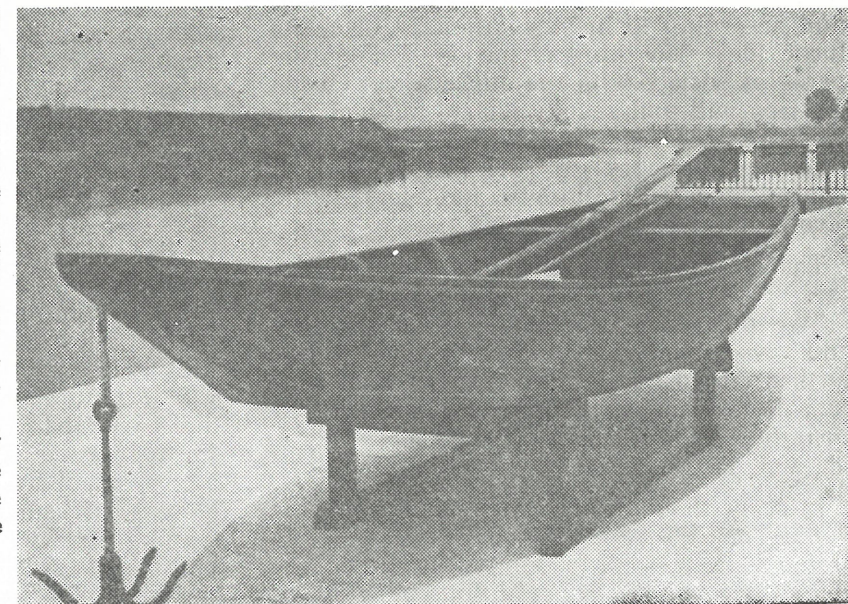
The Mangyongdae people, feeling boundlessly grateful to and expressing unbounded reverence for, the respected and beloved leader, pledged themselves firmly to be single-heartedly and eternally faithful to and follow, the great leader, no matter where.

Thirty-odd years have elapsed since then.

Today those who visit the historic Mangyongdae where the sun of the Korean revolution rose lapse into noble feelings, hearing the immortal story associated with the honoured Kaeson ferry.

This honoured historic Kaeson ferry will shine forever, conveying to posterity the immeasurably noble and lofty spirit and immortal exploits of the great leader who devotes his all to the freedom and happiness of the people.

The ferryboat which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went aboard when he visited Mangyongdae, his native place, after accomplishing the cause of national liberation





Glorious and Resplendent Revolutionary Traditions Inherited and Developed Brilliantly

The glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are inherited and developed more brilliantly in our country through a struggle to realize the militant programme of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

The cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea is a continuation of the anti-Japanese revolutionary cause started and guided by the great leader through a protracted, arduous struggle, a new higher stage of its victorious onward movement; and it is a struggle to build the highest ideal society of mankind according to his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea. The programme of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea reflects the iron will and revolutionary faith of our Party to make the immortal revolutionary traditions established by the respected and beloved leader shine forever and complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must carry forward the glorious history and revolutionary traditions of our Party, further enrich its fighting experiences, and consolidate and expand its achievements in struggle." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 325.)

In order to admirably carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche, our Party has set it as the supreme task to totally inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions built up by the great leader.

The question of inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions is a question of principle to complete the cause of a leader who paved the way to victory in the revolution; it is a fundamental problem determining the destiny of a party, the destiny of the revolution. When it carries on and forward its revolutionary traditions, a party can steadily uphold its revolutionary cause and forcefully advance revolution and construction by itself according to its own faith from a firm revolutionary stand, no matter what violent storms may come, and lead its revolutionary cause to final victory through a long-drawn-out arduous struggle.

To uphold and maintain the revolutionary traditions created by the great leader is the most important principle followed by our Party to entirely inherit and develop such traditions.

It is a prerequisite to the inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions and at the same time, it is a question of principle directly related to the matter of upholding and maintaining the cause started by a leader. The revolutionary traditions must be fully pure. Only then is it possible to take over the revolutionary cause started by a leader and carry it to brilliant success, even though the revolution continues and the generation alternates. If a party allows even the slightest ideological tendencies and moves towards damaging and wiping out of existence the revolutionary traditions, it cannot continue the revolution to complete it on the revolutionary principle and, finally, brings even the revolu-

tionary gains won with blood to naught. Therefore, upholding and maintaining the revolutionary traditions is a serious question of primary importance for their inheritance and development.

This principled and serious problem has been solved by our Party with flying colours. Under the wise guidance of the great leader our Party wisely leads our people to uphold and maintain our revolutionary traditions and keep them completely pure.

At a time when the nasty wind blew in from outside and the imperialists intensified reactionary offensives as never before, the anti-Party, counterrevolutionary factionalists raised their head and tried to spread capitalist ideology and feudal-Confucian ideas in our society, slandering and weakening the revolutionary traditions of our Party. Our Party promptly saw through their real intention and fully exposed and frustrated their moves, and energetically guided our people to wage a struggle to get rid of the aftereffects of the ideologies spread by the factionalists in close combination with struggle for socialist construction. On the other hand, the Party led our people to discover the revolutionary wealth created by the great leader and bring it into full bloom in all areas of the Party ideological work and social life.

Under the wise guidance of the Party, the filth of factionalism which had historically done harm to our Party and revolution was completely eliminated and a firm groundwork was laid for the triumphant march of the great leader's revolutionary cause along the road of Juche.

Our Party also directs all the Party organizations to pay deep attention to education on the revolutionary traditions and conduct it widely, deeply and positively, so that the Party members and the working people arm themselves firmly with the revolutionary traditions created by the great leader and take over and develop them splendidly. This is the fundamental policy of our Party to totally inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

Education on the revolutionary traditions is one of the fundamental problems to which a working-class party must pay constant deep attention to defend a leader who cultivated the historical roots of the revolution, and guard the party and revolution; and it is one of major ways to inherit and develop the re-

volutionary traditions. Strengthened education on the revolutionary traditions renders it possible to train people to take over and carry out the revolutionary cause started by a leader, steadily inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions, and push ahead vigorously with the building of socialism.

Our Party set education on the revolutionary traditions as one of the most important parts of the Party ideological work and firmly established a system of education on the revolutionary traditions throughout the Party, and it constantly deepens the education among the Party members and working people. The Party made it clear that the main contents of the education of the Party members and the working people on the revolutionary traditions are the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and revolutionary exploits of the great leader, the sun of the nation and revolutionary genius, his revolutionary ideas, the sagacity of his leadership, his lofty moral qualities and his work method and style, and saw that the education lays the main stress on them.

In this way, the Party trained the Party members and the working people to be guards and death-defying corps firmly equipped with the Party's monolithic ideology, the revolutionary world outlook of Juche, and infinitely faithful to the revolutionary cause of the great leader, so that they apply to their work and life all the ideological and spiritual wealth created by him in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and glorify it forever.

Today the new generation who have not experienced a bitter life in exploitor society, have appeared as masters of our revolution. Our Party, therefore, pays special attention to the education of them on the revolutionary traditions, so that they can fully understand where their happiness today has come from and how much it cost us. This is important to completely rid youth and children of laziness and indolence appearing among them with the revolution advanced and life bettered and train them to be fine workers for the revolution who like to make revolution and struggle, dependable continuators of our Party and revolution.

To do all kinds of work as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did and thoroughly apply the revolutionary traditions in practical activities is an important policy followed by our Party to

totally inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions created by the great leader.

Inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions aim not only at knowing them as historical facts but thoroughly applying all the revolutionary wealth created by the great leader in revolutionary practice.

In order to thoroughly apply in practical activities the revolutionary traditions established by the great leader during the anti-Japanese struggle, our Party set forth a policy of producing, studying and living just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did.

This policy is a brilliant inheritance and development of the revolutionary traditions of our Party in conformity to the new requirements of our revolutionary development. It represents a militant slogan designed to establish the revolutionary way of work and life in the whole society and push ahead dynamically with the revolutionary cause of Juche.

This slogan makes the Party members and the working people display a high revolutionary spirit in their study, organizational life and practical struggle as the anti-Japanese guerrillas, who were boundlessly faithful to the great leader, did, so that they train themselves faster and better to be true revolutionaries of Juche type and make steady leap in revolution and construction. Today our whole society is pervaded with the revolutionary spirit and mettle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, our people are firmly equipped with the revolutionary traditions of our Party and the working people give full scope to their inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom everywhere they work. This is due to the revolutionary slogan put forward by the Party.

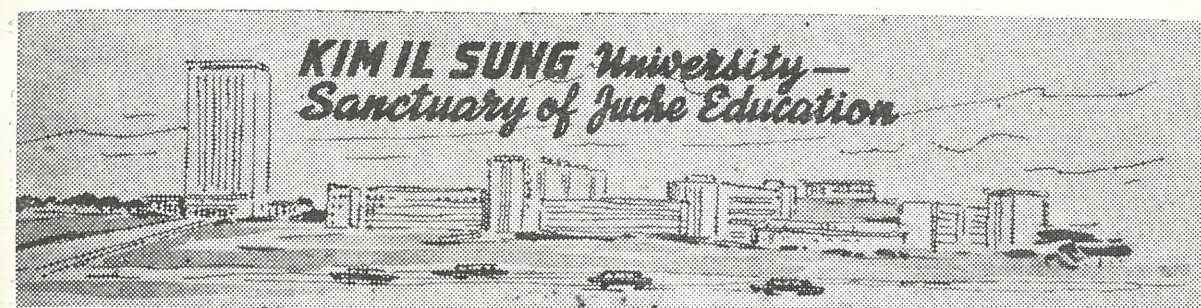
The Party policy of producing, studying and living just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did is a policy designed to thoroughly apply in all practical activities of the revolution and con-

struction the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in the days of the arduous bloody struggle against Japanese imperialism, and glorify them forever; it serves as a militant banner to positively promote the cause of dyeing the whole of society with the Juche idea.

This great policy has achieved a brilliant reality. Under the wise leadership of the Party, the policy of totally inheriting and developing the revolutionary traditions is implemented splendidly. As a result, our Party has assumed more distinctive features as a glorious Juche-type revolutionary party; it has grown to be an invincible party which, united closely around the great leader with one thought and will, breathes and acts as one and is strong enough to withstand the storm and stress, a militant party advancing in high spirits, always full of vigor and life; and the whole society is cram-full of fervent passion of loyalty to the great leader. All the Party members and the working people, with intense loyalty to the great leader and a sense of pride, have inherited in their entirety the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and thoroughly apply them in their work and life. The result is that a revolutionary change has taken place in their way of thinking and work and unprecedentedly great leap forward and upsurge have been wrought in the revolution and construction.

Our Party and people will, in the future, too, as in the past, take over and develop with flying colors the glorious and brilliant revolutionary traditions created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus uphold and defend his revolutionary cause and complete it.

Chang Su Hong



A big university town lies at the foot of the picturesque Moran-bong Hill in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

There is a bronze statue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung erected with utmost care in the centre of the town. Here is Kim Il Sung University, the sanctuary of our Juche education.

The statue depicts the fatherly leader, a hand on his waist, taking an affectionate look at the university town full of hope and zeal for study. Yongnam-san Hill affords a panoramic view of the grand Kim Il Sung University—the magnificent main building of the university our people erected with great joy immediately after liberation, university buildings Nos. 1 and 2 showing high architecture as the monumental structures of the era of the Workers' Party, the fine science library supported with dazzling marble columns, the beautiful flower gardens, the broad athletic field and many university buildings and dormitories extending to the foot of Ami-san Hill.

The magnificent university town inspires the people with boundless respect for and gratefulness to the fatherly leader who saw that the first university for the people was erected even under the difficult and complex circumstances immediately following liberation and developed it into such a fine, great sanctuary of education and science as we see today.

Kim Il Sung University's glorious history of 30 years is a history of proud victory marked by the brilliant realization of the fatherly leader's great Juche educational thought and a history of unbounded love coming from his noblest moral qualities.

It was beyond common sense to found a university in our country right after liberation.

Before liberation our people did not have

their written and spoken language-teaching primary schools to speak of, to say nothing of higher educational institutions, due to the predatory colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and its policy of obliterating national culture.

Therefore, after liberation they had no personnel, school buildings, dormitories, teaching materials and experimental apparatuses prepared to run the institutes of higher learning in the country.

Worse still, the insidious moves of the US imperialist aggressors occupying the southern half of the country and the class enemies made the political and economic situation of the country very intense, complex and difficult.

On top of it, the factionalists-flunkeyists, the betrayers of the revolution, claimed that the establishment of a university was "premature."

Only Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great revolutionary leader, raised the question of training our own cadres as a key problem determining the destiny of the revolution and the nation and advanced a revolutionary policy of founding a university by our own efforts as early as possible, in order to realize his far-reaching plan for the education of the rising generation and the training of national cadres, which he had elaborated in the fire of the anti-Japanese struggle. And he organized and guided this work, forgetting sleep and rest.

Out of fatherly concern to enrol in the university bereaved children of revolutionaries and sons and daughters of the workers and peasants who had been denied school opportunity, the great leader took a step to set up a preparatory course for them, and collected scholars scattered in different places and appointed them as faculty members. And he saw that the biggest and best buildings in Pyongyang were used as university buildings and its dormitories. In this way he promoted

full preparations for the founding of a university.

The first people's university in the country's history came into being on October 1, 1946 under the profound solicitude and concern of the fatherly leader and his energetic guidance.

Our people celebrated the foundation of the university with great joy and emotion and named it Kim Il Sung University to honour the name of the great leader in reflection of their unanimous desire and will.

On the significant birthday of the university, the fatherly leader attended its inaugural ceremony, where he made a historic speech on training able revolutionary cadres who would devote themselves to the building of a new country, sharing his joy over the historic victory with our people.

He also attended the celebration of the first birthday of the university and clarified the purpose and mission of the university and the orientation and ways of its development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The purpose of the university is to train excellent national cadres who are equipped with high science and technology and tempered politically, and would fight devotedly for

the building of a democratic country and the prosperity and development of our nation."

During the 30 years of its existence from the unforgettable historic day up to date, the fatherly leader provided on-the-spot guidance to the university as many as 80 times or more and gave earnest instructions more than 230 times.

His concern, favour and efforts for the development of the university and the training of national cadres are so great that we cannot tell about them all here.

After liberation our peasants numbering several million had land distributed and voluntarily delivered grain to the state out of patriotic devotion after their first harvest from their land, grateful to him for giving them land. The fatherly leader said that the precious grain should be used effectively for the education of the rising generation and saw that it was used for the erection of the main building of the university, the biggest structure after liberation.

The great leader spared nothing for training national cadres. In the days of the fierce war decisive of the destiny of the country, he cared to evacuate the university to a safe place in the rear so that education continued

without interruption, and issued an order to call back students to the university from the front to let them continue with their study.

On April 12, 1952, in defiance of the desperate enemy bombing he came to Kim Il Sung University rebased in a deep valley at Paek-song-ri, Pyongsong.

That day in a simple school building in a mountain village the fatherly leader, spending a night together with the teachers and students, told them about the prospect of great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and his grand plan for socialist construction to be carried out in our country after victory, inspiring them with conviction of sure victory and instilling in them the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Thus, even in the grim days of war the new generation of fine scientists were trained in our land for the postwar rehabilitation and construction and the eternal prosperity of the country.

In the difficult postwar conditions, the fatherly leader guided our people to restore the big university buildings before everything else. He, though pressed with state affairs, frequented the university and gave earnest teachings on firmly establishing Juche in instruction and education and scientific research and

thoroughly applying the principles of socialist pedagogy, and training the students to be able national cadres, true revolutionaries of Juche type, equipped with the monolithic ideology of our Party, ample scientific and technical knowledge and lofty moral qualities.

The great leader spared nothing to make the university a best-equipped scientific and educational institution.

Even at a time when the situation was so tense owing to the US imperialists' aggressive moves and the economic conditions were difficult because of the simultaneous building of the economy and defences, the fatherly leader directed our people to push ahead vigorously with the erection of the new university buildings with a total floor space of hundreds of thousands of square meters according to his grand plan, seeing many times blueprints and the models of the buildings. As a result, modern and tall buildings Nos. 1 and 2 and a science library of several million volumes went up one after another and such a big university town appeared as we see today.

Kim Il Sung University has made a splendid progress under the deep concern of the great leader.

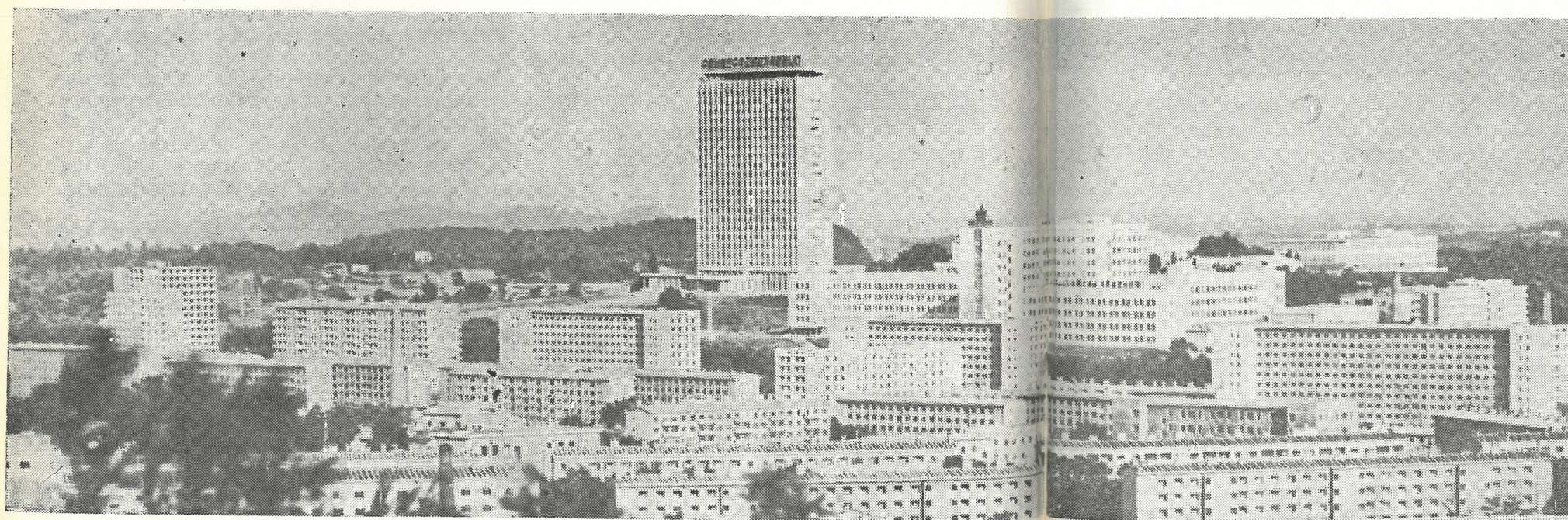
At its inception 1,500 students studied at seven faculties and 24 departments of the university. But it has now turned into a big centre of training national cadres, which boasts of many faculties of all spheres of social and natural sciences, several ten chairs, many thousand teachers including academicians, professors and doctors and ten thousand and several thousand students.

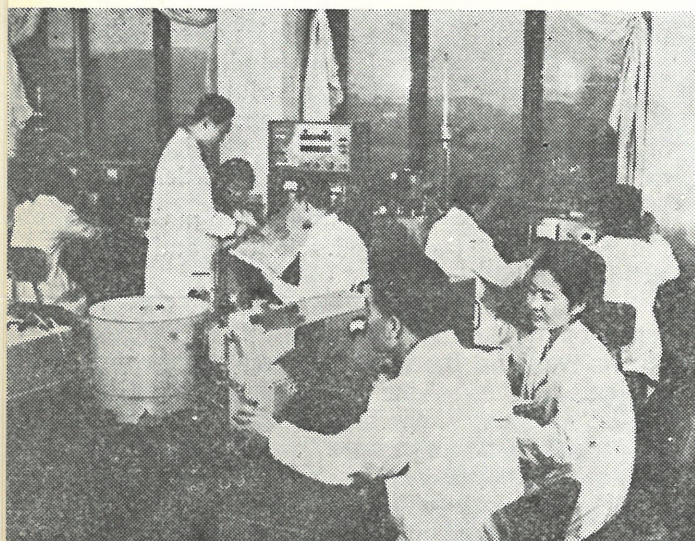
The university has many research institutes with many ten research rooms and a post-graduate course and a doctoral course which play a big role in the development of our sciences along Juche lines.

Upholding the fatherly leader's teachings and the Party's policy, the university is striving to lift up the level of its education to meet the new requirements of the revolutionary development.

The teachers thoroughly apply the principles of socialist pedagogy, and reflect the requirements of the Party's policy in the content of instruction and strive to further enhance the scientific and theoretical level of instruction and education and steadily improve the teaching methods. The students have adopted a

Magnificent university town





A lab of the chemical department

habit of revolutionary study established by the anti-Japanese guerrillas and are preparing themselves as harmoniously developed revolutionary personnel firmly equipped with the great Juche idea and ample scientific and technical knowledge.

At present many students from Asia, Europe and the rest of the world are also studying together with home students at Kim Il Sung University.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, Kim Il Sung University has covered a

Microscope room of the biological department

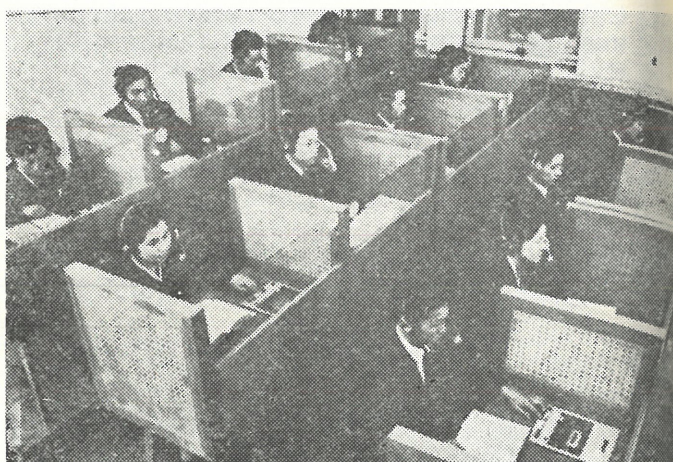


glorious path of victory during the past 30 years of its existence. During this period it has produced a great number of able national cadres, true revolutionaries of Juche type, boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

The university graduates are working hard for the prosperity and development of the country and the completion of the Juche revolutionary cause, as able commanding personnel of the revolution at Party organs, state, economic and cultural institutions and on all fronts of socialist construction.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader his far-reaching plan for the education of the rising generation and the training of the na-

A lecture room of the foreign language and literature department



tional cadres has achieved a brilliant reality. As a result, the northern half of our Republic which had not a single university before liberation, now has over 150 higher educational establishments including Kim Il Sung University. And a large army of one million intellectuals has been trained in our country which felt a great shortage of national technical personnel when we began to build a new society after liberation.

Kim Il Sung University, which has traversed the road of victory and glory under the tender care of the fatherly leader will, as ever, be boundlessly faithful to the great leader in the glorious work to develop the country's science and train national cadres and intellectualize the whole of society. It will prosper eternally together with the socialist fatherland.

Joy of the Unforgettable Day

Those who visit the Kangson Steel Works, home of Chollima, pause a moment before a big oil painting in front of the main entrance to the works, overcome with a deep feeling of boundless respect.

The painting is a historic one depicting the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung having the first meeting with the workers of the Kangson Steel Works after his return home from his victorious struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

At the time I was a smelter and had a great honour of meeting the fatherly leader who visited workers of Kangson first after the country's liberation.

Thirty-odd years have passed since then, but I can never forget the joy of the day.

It was October 9, 1945.

At the glad news that General Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero, was coming to our works, we vyingly rushed to the front yard of the trade union office each to be the first to see him.

About 11, cars stopped in the front yard of the wrecked steel workshop.

We ran to him, and when we were going to greet him, the young General in uniform, a broad smile on his face, came up to us and said: **"You must have had a hard time of it in the grim days of lost nationhood."**

We, charged with emotion, shouted over and over again **"Long live General Kim Il Sung!"**

Overcome with the boundless joy of seeing the General, we shed tears of happiness and even forgot that we were standing in threadbare dress before him.

Patting me on my exposed shoulders, the General kindly asked me how old I was, what my parents were doing and where I was living. Then he straightened my torn clothes again and again, showing a great compassion on his face.

The moment the General's warm hands touched my body, I felt a lump in my throat, threw myself into his warm arms without awkwardness and sobbed.

Having lost my parents in my early years, I did all painful and tedious drudgeries from 12, suffering all manner of maltreatment and humiliation, with no one to kindly look after me even when my flesh was torn and my blood ran.

The fatherly leader soothed me in a deeply touched yet gentle voice and closely looked at me from hat without visor to worn-out shoes exposing my toes. He said, **"Your shoes have worn out"** and heartily sympathized with me, saying my knuckles were thick and hard and I had had a hard time of it from my childhood.

That day, the fatherly leader expressed a great faith in us, saying that we were the master of the country and factory and that we were the pillar and cornerstone which would shoulder the destiny of the liberated fatherland.

Then he kindly taught that though we had no experience and technicians in building and operating a big factory, there would be nothing we could not do if we learned from each other and pooled our strength.

Thus a new history of our working class, a history of victory and glory, started.

Immediately after the victorious conclusion of the severe Fatherland Liberation War, the great leader called on the workers of Kangson again.

It was August 3, 1953.

That day the fatherly leader inspected every nook and corner of the factory compound over which gunpowder smoke was still hanging, finding his way through the overgrown weeds. Then he discussed the ways of rebuilding the works with the workers and clearly showed us our road.

Not only this.

Whenever he advanced a new line and policy for the revolution and construction, he visited us workers first and discussed the state affairs, big and small, with us.

It was one day in December 1956. Snow was falling in great flakes. The great leader came again to see us at dawn by the path buried deep under the snow.

Explaining in easy terms the difficult situation created at home and abroad, the fatherly leader said to us confidently:

...In this critical situation, it is you that should overcome all these difficulties and prove the correctness of the Party's lines and policies. The Party has a deep faith in the strength of the working class, the main force of the revolution....

Each of his words reinforced our determination to be loyal to him.

Upholding the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader, in 1957 we set the target of turning out 90,000 tons of billet at the 60,000 ton-capacity blooming mill, and produced 120,000 tons. We advanced, holding the torch of the Chollima movement, a grand all-people onward movement, lit by the fatherly leader.

Today we are turning out molten iron through remote control before industrial TVs.

In 1972, when we greeted the 60th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national holiday, I had a great honour of participating in the national art festival of workers and giving a performance in the presence of the fatherly leader.

I played the hero of a song-story depicting the joy of the day when the great leader visited Kangson first after liberation. With a loyal heart of our working class, I said, "Dear leader, we are putting out 800,000 tons of billet today by hands you had caressed," and could not continue.

The fatherly leader who closely followed my performance, a broad smile on his face, was the first to clap hands and waved his hand at the stage.

After the performance he called me before him and highly praised me, saying that the "veteran" of Kangson performed well. And he posed himself for a photograph with me, and gave me many presents. It was the greatest happiness for me, which should be conveyed to posterity forever.

Under the tender care of the fatherly leader, I, who had not known A from B, have now become a metallurgical engineer and a managerial worker of the works.

The solicitude and favour of the great leader are not confined to me only.

Happy indeed are our workers who live and work under the wise guidance of the great leader.

I firmly pledge myself to be loyal to the great leader forever and faithfully follow eternally the revolutionary road pointed out by him, boundlessly respecting and loving him, to repay his great solicitude and favour.

Pak Gi Pung,
Metallurgical Engineer
Kangson Steel Complex



Workers move ahead under the revolutionary slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

Kangson, Home of Chollima, in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement





Workers learn the wise leadership of the great leader and his lofty moral qualities from the monument erected in honour of his on-the-spot guidance



Upholding the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society, workers study modern science and technology at the factory technical college

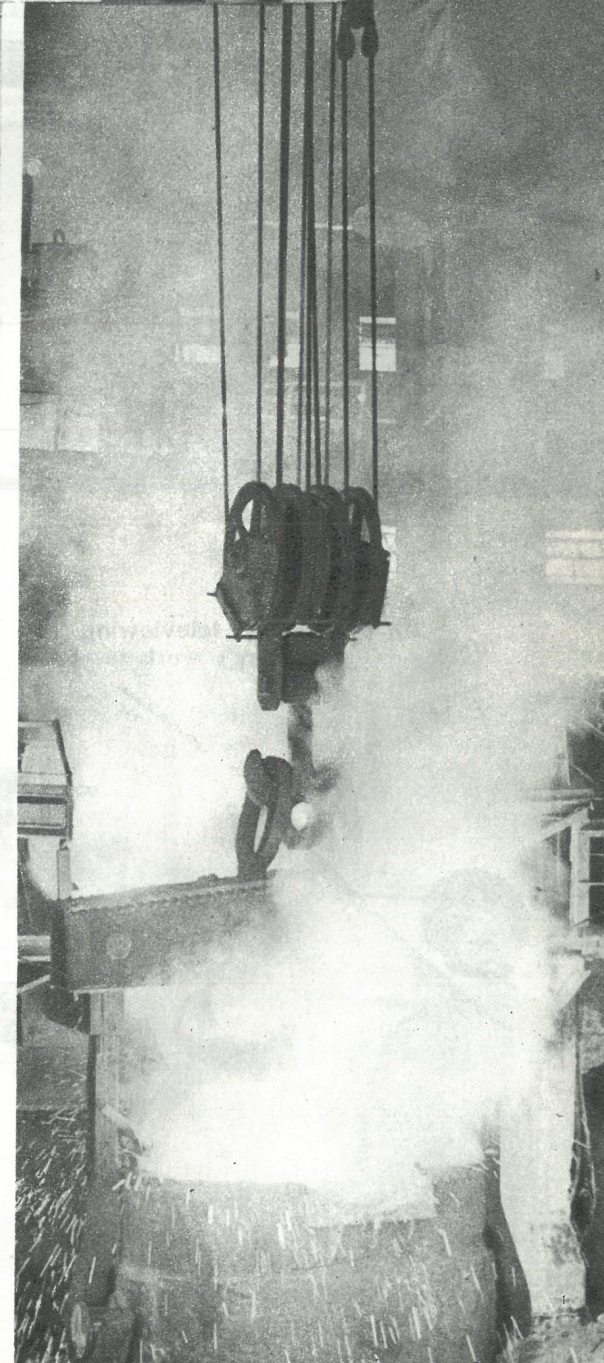
Before a flash board



Introduction of automation reduces hard labour and sharply increases production

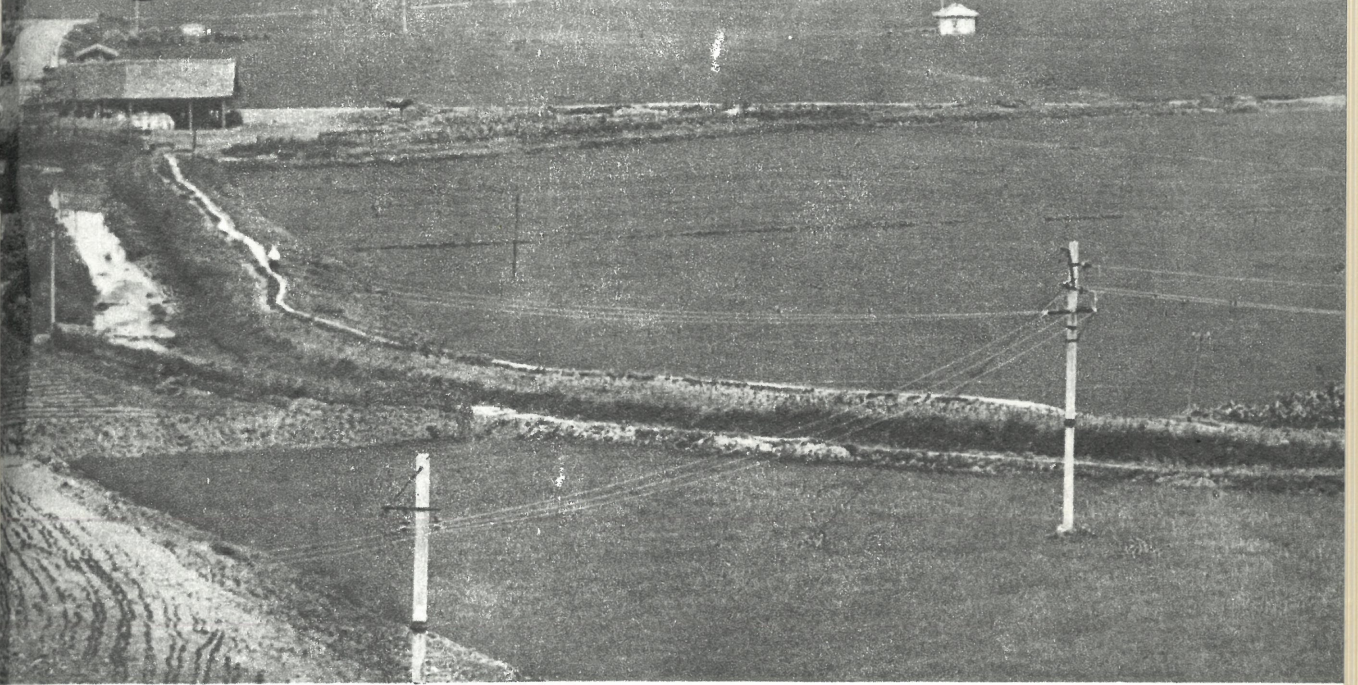


Steel production increases daily through the powerful Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement

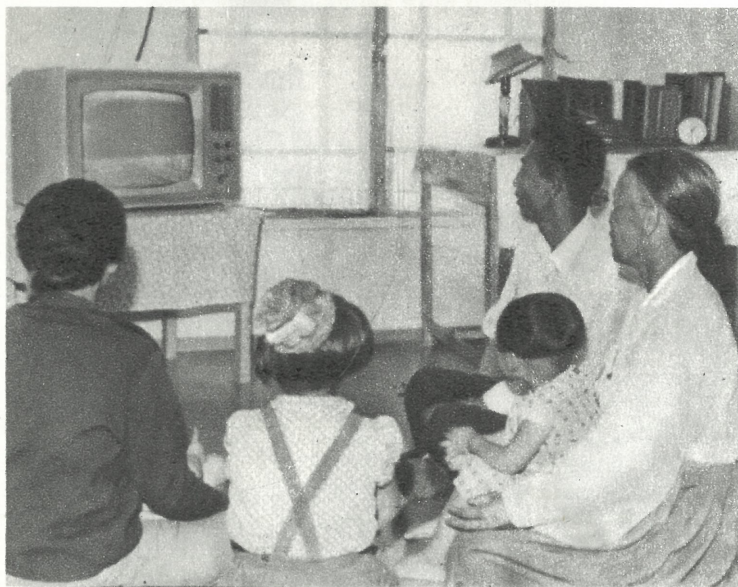




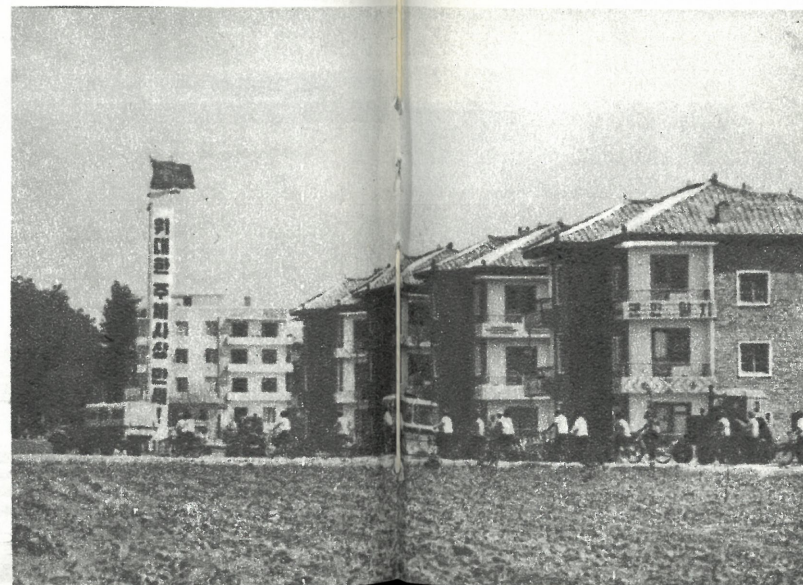
Oguk-ri - A Rural Town



A family televiewing after their day's work



Farmers going to farm

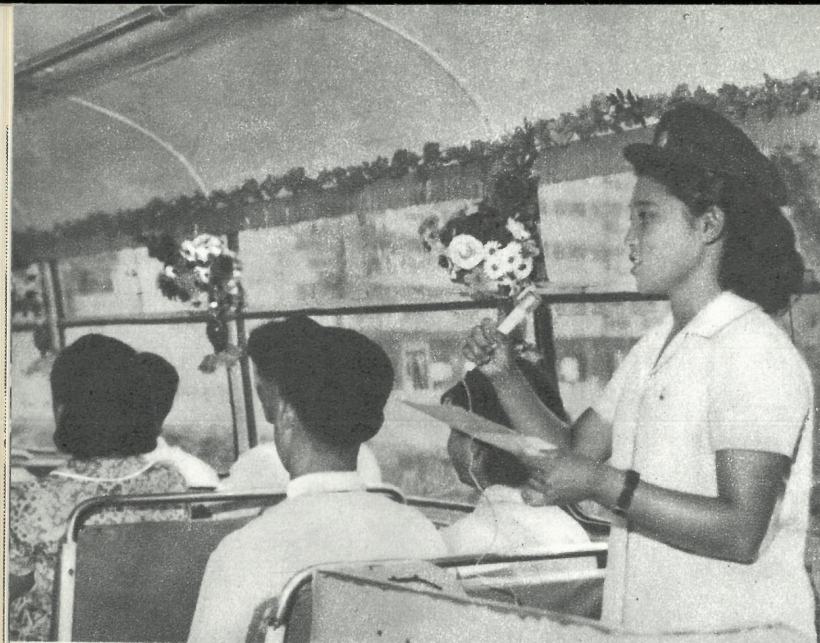


There are stores and public service establishments in the village, too



Faithful Servants of People

—Conductresses of Pyongyang Trolley-bus Enterprise No.2—



Conductresses tell passengers about the latest tidings

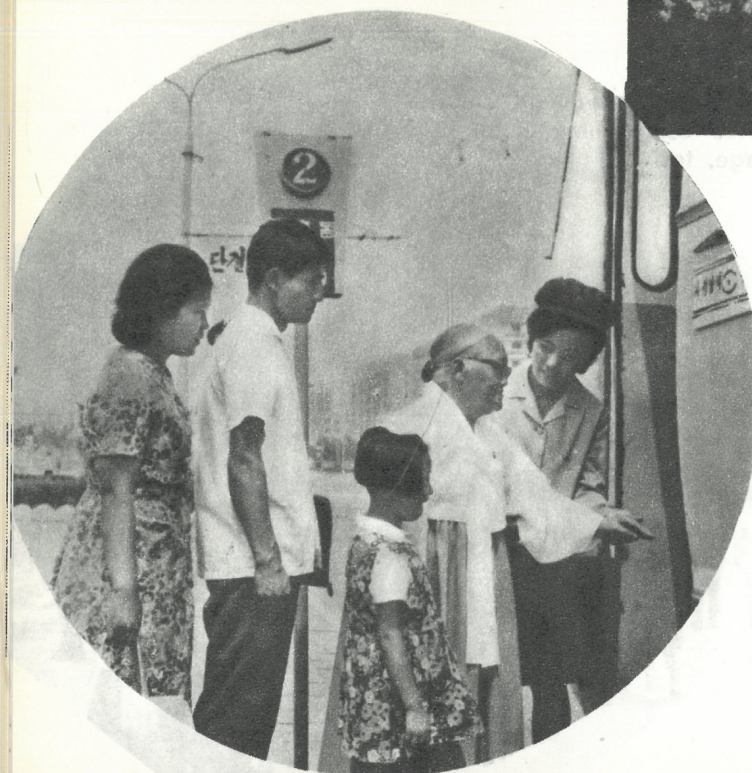


Trolley-buses running along the Chollima Street



Nurseries and kindergartens take good care of their children

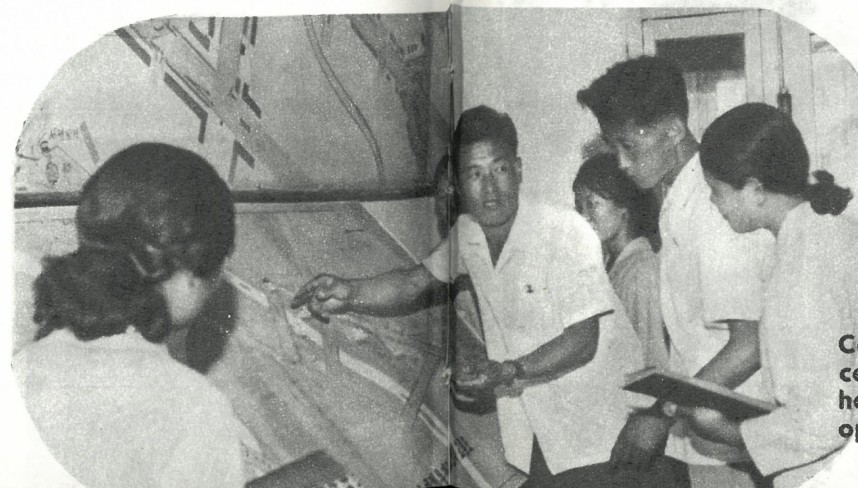
Conductresses always faithfully serve people

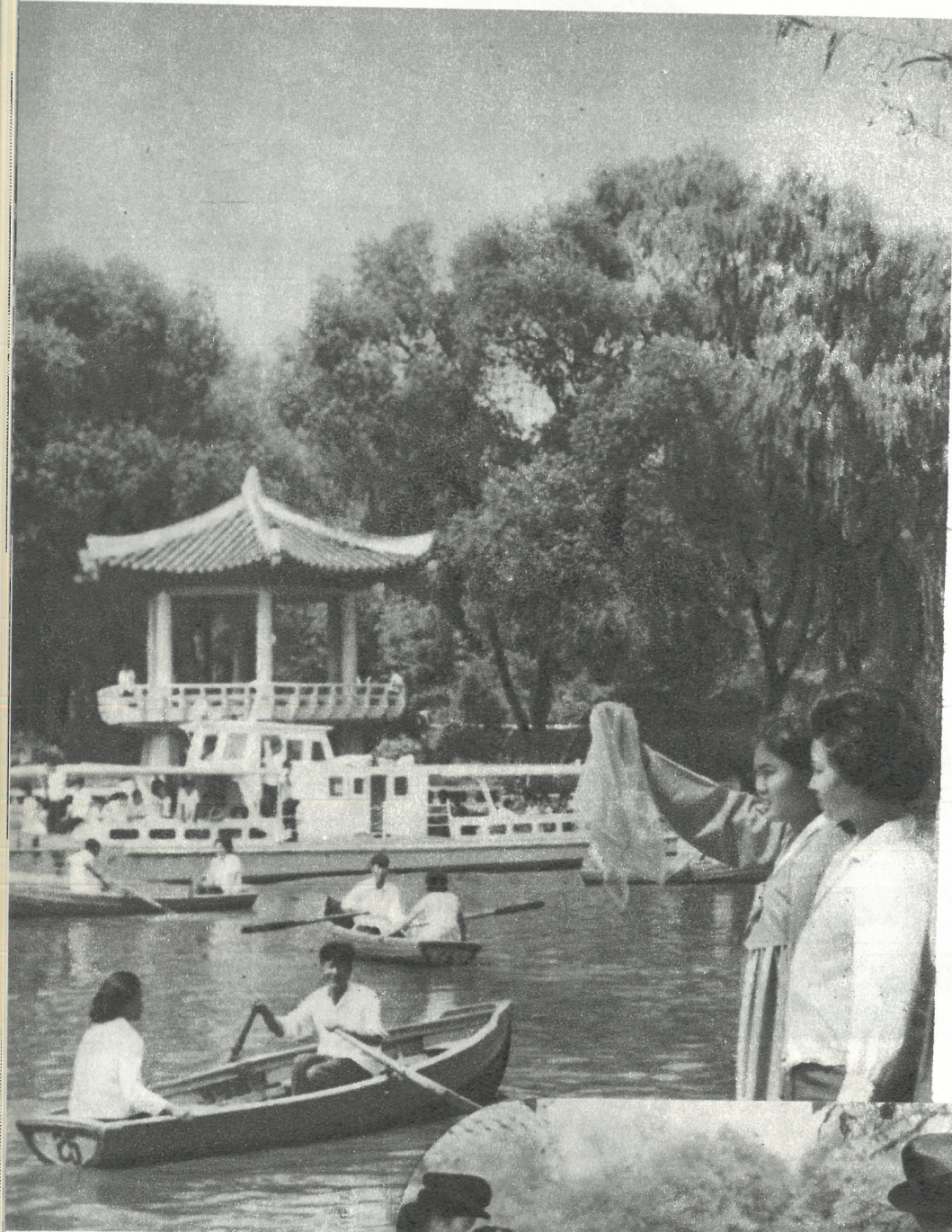


Conductresses always keep their buses clean and clear



Conductresses advance good ideas as to how to improve bus operation





In a park during recess



The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in Our Country

Now in our country the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement goes on forcefully under the revolutionary slogan: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

This movement is an all-people mass innovation movement, a developed form of the Chollima Workteam Movement which created a wonderful speed of development and great miracles in our country.

This movement is a mass movement of a new higher stage which has come into being as a reflection of the requirements of the changed realities; it is a historic movement to bring about a radical progress in all realms, ideological, technical and cultural.

Our country witnessed the start of the Chollima Movement when the socialist transformation of the production relations was nearing completion in town and country and the building of the foundation of socialist industrialization had just begun.

The Chollima Movement brought about new miracles and great leap forward in the economic construction and a radical change in spiritual-moral qualities of people.

Our country admirably carried out the huge task of socialist industrialization in a short time of 14 years and fulfilled one year and four months ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan designed to further consolidate the success in the industrialization and raise the economy to new heights. This was due to the Chollima Movement.

Today in Korea a grand socialist construction battle is in full swing to scale a higher peak of socialism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Continued revolution makes it possible to completely eliminate all sorts of backwardness

taken over from old society and build a developed society where all the people can lead a happy life equally.

"The major revolutionary task set before our Party at the present stage of socialist construction is to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions."

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw in good time the deep political consciousness and high revolutionary zeal of our people to step up the socialist construction more rapidly under the banner of the three revolutions, putting firm faith in the line of the three revolutions through practice, and kindled the flames of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to conduct more dynamically the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as an all-people movement.

The flames instantly spread all over the country, all fields, creating new world-startling miracles.

With the vigorous promotion of the ideological revolution all the members of society are trained to be true revolutionists of Juche type infinitely faithful to the great leader and Party and take an active part in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the eternal happiness of the people with high consciousness and responsibility as masters of society.

They are also putting into reality the collectivist slogan of "One for all and all for one!" at the highest level and bringing into full play their wisdom and creative enthusiasm in the grand socialist construction battle.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is bringing about a new change also in the technical revolution.

Thanks to the active participation of the working people in the movement, a comprehensive technical reconstruction is briskly

promoted in all branches of the national economy, and semi-automation, automation and remote-control by industrial TV introduced into production processes particularly in heavy industry.

The workers in the mining and metallurgical industries in particular are scoring great successes in this movement.

The workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex achieved a miraculous success in introducing large-size, high-speed mining equipment, completing a Musan-Chongjin pipeline, and building up-to-date large blast furnaces with their own technique and equipment in a very short span of time, thereby demonstrating again the might of our country.

Such miraculous successes have been attained also in the chemical and power industries.

The workers in these industrial fields are energetically pushing ahead with the building of the modern large-scale Youth Chemical Combine to complete it ahead of the set time and constructing new hydraulic and thermal power stations at a very high speed.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is briskly conducted in the countryside, too.

Our agricultural working people already completed irrigation and electrification and are now striving for chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

They are actively introducing mechanization into all processes from ploughing to harvesting and thrashing in all areas from plain areas to mountainous areas and industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The active promotion of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is very rapidly reducing the differences between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour and emancipating the women from the heavy burden of household chores.

This movement witnesses a great success also in the field of culture, promoting the intel-

lectualization of the whole society and bringing into full bloom the socialist national culture.

The movement is bringing about new miracles and big leap forward every day and every hour everywhere in the country—towns and farms, mines and fishing grounds.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is, indeed, a great onward movement showing the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people who go through thick and thin to complete the Korean revolution and capture both the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

This movement is another clear demonstration of the outstanding and seasoned method of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who advances the absolutely correct lines and policies and proper slogans meeting the subjective and objective situations created and the mature demands of revolutionary development and skilfully organizes and mobilizes the masses of people in their implementation.

Bright indeed is the future of the Korean people who are energetically conducting the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Sok Pil

Artists encourage the miners of Komdok to attain good results in production



Devoted Service to Grateful Fatherland, Beautiful Hearts

The magnificent reality in which a struggle to dye the whole society with the great Juche idea is on in great force is daily and hourly turning out a great number of men of a new Juche type, true revolutionary soldiers loving the country.

These new-type men of our era readily devote themselves to the good of the Party and the revolution and to the good of the socialist country established by the fatherly leader, out of a perfectly pure and clean loyalty to the great leader. We see the noble traits of such men in the patriotic deeds of women labour volunteers in Chongjin.

They volunteered for patriotic labour service for the grand socialist construction four years ago. Ever since then they have faithfully worked, rain or shine, to be loyal to the great leader, with high consciousness and discipline.

INSPIRED BY GREAT LOVE

An enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee was convened in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, on October 4, 1973.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a militant task to finish as early as possible the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern section of the country, and urged the whole country to support the project.

At the news the whole city of Chongjin bubbled over with emotion and excitement. Irresistible impulse arose also in the hearts of the wives and mothers of the workers of the iron works.

Picturing in their mind the bright future when the whole of the wide Nongpo Plain will turn into a metallurgical giant, they were mov-

ed to tears at the thought of the spiritual and physical energies given by the fatherly leader to bring such a future.

It was April of 1946, the spring following the country's liberation. The great leader visited Chongjin and climbed Chonma-san Hill which commands a fine panorama of Chongjin, without breaking his fatigue of long journey.

The fatherly leader looked thoughtfully at the Nongpo Plain with his skirt in the sea wind, and said that Chongjin was very important in the building of a new country and spoke about his brilliant plan to convert this plain into a powerful metallurgical giant-iron producer for the country.

Since then up to now the fatherly leader has given innumerable on-the-spot guidances to the iron works, forgetting sleep and rest, sometimes in a heavy snow and biting northern cold, to develop it into a metallurgical giant for the country and expand it.

The wives and mothers of the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works who had kept the fatherly leader's favour deep in their mind, were gripped by a strong impulse to do something for the realization of the brilliant plan to expand the iron works charted by the fatherly leader.

The expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron Works began. The wives and mothers of its workers voluntarily came from Songpyong, Shinam, Chongam, and Pohang districts to work on the construction site of a gathering ground. The number of the women volunteers rapidly increased.

The project of the gathering ground was important in meeting the demand of the iron works to be enlarged for industrial water and drinking water. The construction site of the gathering ground had already been ringing with resounding songs of women when the

City Party Committee discussed the initiative made by Chongjin women to organize themselves into a women labour volunteers' shock brigade to support the project.

The red flag of the Chongjin women labour volunteers' shock brigade, an outcome of the great love and strong desire and aspiration, fluttered forcefully over the construction site.

Their ardent desire to pay back the great love of the fatherly leader gave these women labour volunteers strength and courage.

The project progressed more rapidly than expected, thanks to their energetic labour. As a result, a project to bury filter pipes began already in November.

One day underground water gushed out at a place in the dug several hundred-metre long ditch, and gathered in the bottom in an instant and began to fill up the ditch. It was evident that without stopping the water the earthen walls of the ditch would fall down and the project would fail. A woman named Kwon Bo Gil watched the water with flaming eyes. She thought it possible to tide over this difficulty if they graveled and joined the pipes more rapidly than the water swelled.

It was quite a task. But hers was a bold and good idea. She cried, "Comrades, let's overcome the gushing water!"

Every minute counted.

Hot battle went on. They graveled and buried the filter pipes in a great hurry.

They finished in only a few hours this work which would have taken them several days, overcoming the welling-up water. A great joy and pride took possession of them.

They saw their great progress and they found themselves in the glorious ranks of the revolution marching along the path pointed out by the great leader. They found life worth living and valuable.

NEW JUCHE-TYPE WOMEN FORMED THROUGH LABOUR

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Revolutionary practice is a powerful instrument for remoulding ideological consciousness. It is in the course of the arduous and complex practical struggle for transforming nature and society that people are tempered at all times and formed into revolutionaries."

The project of the gathering ground which had started late in the autumn of 1973 was completed in May 1974.

The whole city spoke highly of the women labour volunteers who had made precious contribution to the grand socialist construction through their devoted labour.

One day, a leading functionary of the City Party Committee called on the women labour volunteers preparing for the review of the gathering ground construction project and told them a moving story that the great leader had highly praised them for what they had done and cared to send each of them a precious present.

"We have done nothing special for our country. The fatherly leader, though, showed such great love and deep trust in us...."

The women labour volunteers were moved to tears by the tender care and love of the fatherly leader and the Party.

On June 10, 1974 a present-giving ceremony was held at the City Gymnasium. The women labour volunteers were all moved to tears by this affection and favour.

They all could not sleep that night. The house of a woman labour volunteer in Pohang district was lighted up with electric light until late at night.

The mother-in-law said to her daughter-in-law, passing her gnarled hands over the precious gift time and again:

"My dear, I heard that the shock brigade would be disorganized after the completion of the gathering ground project. But, now you must think of how to repay this favour."

Both of them shed tears of gratitude before the gift.

Indeed, that night was an unforgettable night of emotion for the women labour volunteers; they were moved to tears by the great love

which purified and warmed their blood and inspired them to further efforts for greater labour feats.

Now the women labour volunteers appeared on the housing construction site for 10,000 households in south Chongjin and on the work site for the expansion of the Kim Chaek Iron Works.

But the modern metallurgical giant construction project was different from the gathering ground project.

It was so large in scale and so complex that they did not know what to do. It required technique and skill. They had to acquire them for the new project. They began to learn to use iron and wooden trowels and mix concrete. Then they wrote down names of complex equipment, machines, materials and accessories in their notebooks, to learn by heart.

One day the women labour volunteers from Chongam district called at the water pumping station construction site at the hot rolling workshop and proposed boldly to take upon themselves the waterproof covering of roof, not an easy task of secondary importance.

Their proposal was quite a surprise to the workshop head. He said that they could not do such thing and asked them to sieve the sand needed for plastering roofs, if they were to give a helping hand.

But they thought different.

"Carrying materials and doing jobs of secondary importance are not what we should do. They consider us their assistants because we do not work well, don't they? We must carry out the waterproof covering of roof by ourselves to help to complete the project far ahead of schedule."

This was their unanimous resolution. They boldly took upon themselves the waterproof covering of roof which required technique and skill and carried it out admirably. It was not a mere victory.

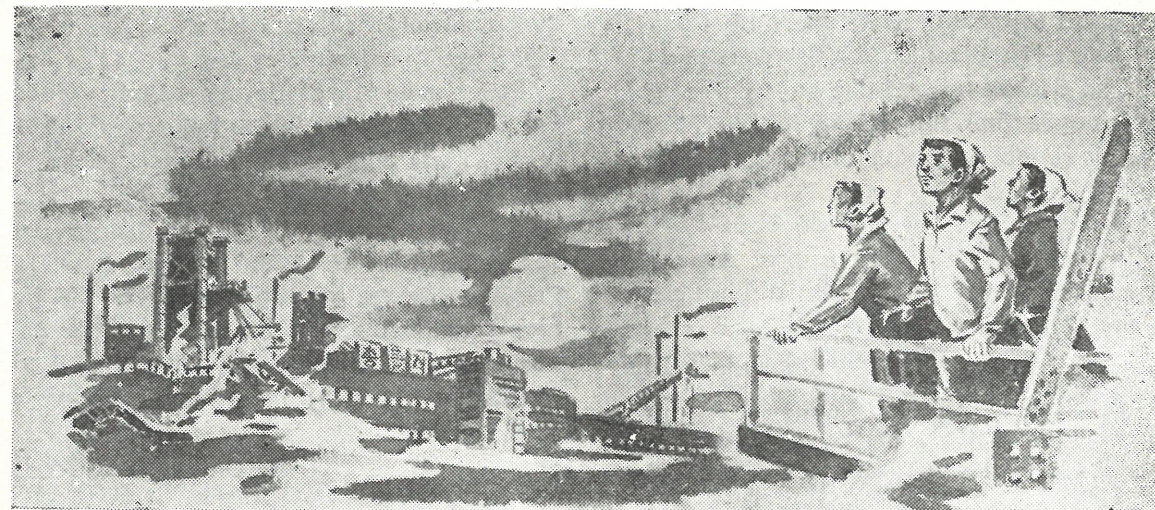
This meant the capture of a higher peak for them.

They could scale such a peak because they were eager to be intensely loyal to the fatherly leader by living as taught by him and doing something a bit more to promote the good of the country and society and help them, whether people recognize them or not.

As steel is tempered in the fire, the Chongjin women labour volunteers hardened their will and deepened their faith through honourable labour and steadily revolutionized themselves to be real Juche-type revolutionaries.

LOFTIEST AND PURE AND CLEAN HEARTS

It is nearly four years since the first group of



Chongjin women labour volunteers, red kerchiefs on their heads, marched in columns through the streets to the gathering ground construction site. These years of their worthwhile and fruitful labour service a big blast furnace and a coke oven and a hot rolling workshop and a new residential district have risen.

These labour volunteers have been inspired by an infinitely noble aim all these years when they have devoted themselves disinterestedly to the future of our prosperous fatherland solely to be boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader and the Party.

What spurred them to such noble deeds became clear when Pok Chae Ok, chief woman labour volunteer of Sunam district, returned from a staff meeting of workshop No. 3 of the metal factory construction enterprise.

Informed of attending the meeting, Pok Chae Ok thought that they would discuss a business question related to their work. To her surprise, however, they were going to make wage account for women labour volunteers.

Listening to them, the days of the Fatherland Liberation War flashed across her mind, when she had run up a height under a hail of bombs, shells and bullets, carrying a stretcher. She recalled her beloved comrades-in-arms who, heavily wounded, would not leave the height to carry into effect the order of Comrade Supreme Commander. And she thought what they would say if they were there now.

She said: "I still remember the comrades-in-arms who dashed towards the enemy positions, crying *manse* (hurrah), during the war. In so doing, they did not think of remuneration or personal honour."

Her words deeply stirred the people. They only looked respectfully at her of an immeasurably pure and clean heart and could not continue any further.

Learned from Pok Chae Ok, the district chief, that the enterprise tried to make wage account, the women volunteers said in surprise:

"At present the entire people are doing their

utmost to repay the favours of the fatherly leader and the Party. We worry nothing about food and clothing. We did not look for remuneration but only worked for the good of the country."

They did not seek after remuneration or personal honour.

Under the rays of the Party their spiritual world has grown nobler and developed more hourly, daily and monthly.

What are they after then?

Some time ago Kim Bong Nyo, chief woman volunteer of Pohang district, called on Li Yon Sun in a hospital, who had rendered labour service together with her for four years.

Li Yon Sun, grasping her hands, seriously asked Bong Nyo if her name was struck off the list of the shock brigade.

Put an unexpected question, Bong Nyo warmly caressed her, clasping her hands.

"You are a veteran Party member, aren't you?" asked Yon Sun.

"Yes, I am. I joined the Party 23 years ago."

Yon Sun looked up at the blue sky through the window without word, and quietly said:

"I have considered every task assigned to me by the shock brigade the order of the Party and I have thought to be a soldier carrying out the order given by the Party, though I am not a Party member. The construction site makes me feel as if the Party were close to my heart. That is why I want to keep my name forever on the list of the shock brigade."

This was her heart's desire.

In her eyes full of sincerity, Bong Nyo saw her pure and clear mind to believe in and long for the Party and to live and fight, boundlessly faithful to the Party.

With an iron will to glorify their precious socialist fatherland eternally, together with the Party, under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Chongjin women labour volunteers have rendered patriotic service for four years crowded with feats.

Tong Hun Il

Nationalization of Major Industries in Our Country

The nationalization of major industries carried out in our country in August 1946, 30 years ago, was a historic event which broke a link in the imperialist chain for the first time in the East and paved the way to the independent development of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the time:

"The nationalization of industries has turned the industrial establishments, the mainstays of Korea's economy, which were owned by the Japanese imperialists and the traitors to the nation, into the property of the people, thereby destroying the basis of imperialist exploitation and laying the economic foundation for the building of an independent, sovereign state. Thus the factories, mines, collieries, railways, communications, banks, etc., formerly used by the imperialists and comprador capitalists to bleed the Korean people white, have now been turned into the people's property dedicated to the prosperity and development of our country and improvement of the welfare of the working masses."

Since our country was a colonial and semi-feudal society, the nationalization of industries was presented and carried out in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set the nationalization of industries as one of major tasks of the Korean revolution in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and wisely led our Party and people to carry it out promptly after the liberation.

Then, how did our country carry out the nationalization of major industries?

OBJECTS OF NATIONALIZATION

Prior to the nationalization of industries, we correctly defined the objects of nationalization.

Before and after the liberation, the Korean revolution was the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and its targets of struggle were Japanese imperialism and its accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation.

Japanese imperialism was the national and class enemy who oppressed and exploited the Korean people, holding all the political powers and the mainstays of Korea's economy. It made 97 per cent of the total capital investments in Korea and fully controlled all branches of industry, gaining huge colonial profits.

The comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation were the enemies of the people, who were in league with Japanese imperialism politically and economically. They harshly oppressed and exploited the people with the backing of Japanese imperialism, as the mainstay and guide for its colonial domination.

That was why we defined the factories and enterprises owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges as the objects of nationalization to liquidate their politico-economic footholds and thoroughly carry out the anti-imperialist tasks of the Korean revolution.

The property of the national capitalists was not nationalized. By the national capitalists we mean small and medium private enterprise owners or traders. They employed only 30-40 workers for their business activities. Japanese imperialism barred the development of national capital and national capitalists were destined to ruin. They, therefore, were displeased with Japanese imperialism and comprador capitalists and had a certain degree of anti-imperialist spirit.

Taking into account such lot and features of the national capitalists in our country, we

did not nationalize their property but fully ensured their free business activities. This made the national capitalists take an active part in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and use their economy effectively for the development of the national economy for a certain period.

METHODS OF NATIONALIZATION

Important questions of method in the nationalization of industries are the method and objects of confiscation and the term of nationalization.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we originally solved these problems to suit the realities of our country from the Juche position.

We carried out the nationalization of industries in the most revolutionary way of confiscating completely without compensation the industrial establishments of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges.

The factories and enterprises owned by the Japanese imperialists and their henchmen were all built by the efforts of the Korean people. So it was quite natural that we should confiscate them without compensation and put them in the possession of the Korean people, their legal masters.

Confiscation without compensation was the absolutely right method which was in agreement with the balance of forces at that time when the counterrevolutionary forces were decisively weakened and the revolutionary forces were overwhelmingly stronger because of the defeat of Japanese imperialism. This method of confiscation rendered it possible to bring under state ownership all the factories, mines, power stations, railway transport, communications, banks, commerce, foreign trade and cultural institutions owned by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges in a short span of time.

The national and class enemies were deprived of their economic footholds and the whole economy came under the control and unified management of the state, which led to the prevention of economic chaos and the consolidation and development of the results of the nationalization.

The nationalization of industries in our country was carried out at one time, not through many stages. This gave the reaction-

aries no chance to commit insidious acts and made the state carry the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to early completion and rapidly rehabilitate and develop the national economy in a planned way.

More than 90 per cent of all industries were brought under state control and the socialist state-run economy and socialist relations of production came into being. This means that though the nationalization of industries in our country was a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, we fulfilled even the task of the socialist revolution simultaneously.

PREPARATION OF REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

In order to succeed in such a serious revolutionary struggle as the nationalization of industries, it is important to make full preparations for it. It was of particular importance in our country where the political situation was very complex after the liberation. Prior to the nationalization of industries, we established a people's government and raised its function, set up power organs and created people's armed forces. By doing this, we could actively mobilize the masses of the people in carrying out the nationalization of industries and promptly crush the resistance and subversive and sabotaging activities of the hostile elements.

Rallying the workers, peasants and other broad patriotic forces closely around the party is a major guarantee for isolating the reactionaries to the maximum, securing the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces and bringing the nationalization of industries to success.

We enlisted the broad masses in the struggle to confiscate the properties of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges by strengthening the worker-peasant alliance and the united front of the democratic political parties and social organizations. We explained the Party's policy of nationalization of industries to the broad masses to fire their political zeal and revolutionary fighting spirit.

We expanded the Party organizations at factories and enterprises, admitted the progressive workers into the Party and enhanced the militant function of the Party organiza-

tions. Along with this, we formed organizations of the workers such as trade union and factory committee at factories and enterprises.

Factory committees composed of the best workers, technicians and office workers defended factories against the destructive acts of the enemies, registered equipment and properties and rehabilitated destroyed factories, laying the main stress on the work of awakening the workers politically and ideologically and uniting them into organizations. In other words, the factory committees were institutions managing and operating confiscated factories and enterprises for themselves.

By awakening the workers politically and organizing them, we turned the nationalization of industries into their own undertaking from its inception and made them successfully carry it out without a hitch for themselves.

CONSOLIDATION OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF NATIONALIZATION

The nationalization of industries is only the first step towards the solution of the industrial problem. After the nationalization of industries, it is necessary to restore ruined factories, build new plants and skilfully manage and operate the industries under the ownership of the people to rapidly increase production.

But this was a very difficult task for us, because our country had been a colony of Japanese imperialism in the past and we had no experiences in building and managing our own industries.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, however, our people carried out this task successfully, overcoming all manner of difficulties and obstacles.

Our Party paid special attention to awakening the masses politically and ideologically and bringing into full play their enthusiasm and creativity. In particular, it conducted the general ideological mobilization mo-

vement for national construction, a grand movement for ideological remoulding and an all-people patriotic movement, and vigorously enlisted the masses of the people in the building of a new society. Equipped with new ideas through ideological remoulding, our working people took an active part in the rehabilitation and development of nationalized industries and gave full scope to their zeal and creativity on the labour front. Factory and office workers had a new attitude toward labour, and voluntarily observed labour discipline and strove to increase labour productivity. They took good care of and spared in every way, the properties of the state and people and strove to produce and construct more and better.

The Party also paid deep attention to properly managing and operating the nationalized industries. It approached with tolerance and educated those technicians who had served the imperialists and the exploiting classes in the past to make them take an active part in the building of a new society and, at the same time, it strove to train new management and technical personnel of working people stock. It set up higher educational institutions and specialized schools and training centres of management cadres including the factory managers' training school. Factories and enterprises actively organized the work of imparting technical skill to workers to make them improve their technical skill and acquire advanced techniques. They also took measures to manage and operate the economy in a planned way as required by the new circumstance in which the means of production came into state ownership.

In this way we consolidated the achievements of the nationalization of industries and rapidly rehabilitated and developed industries.

The nationalization of industries paved the way for the Korean people to build the economic base of a rich and powerful, independent and sovereign state and rapidly create an independent national economy.

Chang Hun Il

Waves of Golden Ears of Rice Roll in the Newly Reclaimed Land

Sea gulls often fly even now over the state-run Sukchon Tideland Farm on the west coast of our country.

Now golden ears of rice are waving in the wind there. But, a few years ago, it had been a tideland. So sea gulls fly over there as usual.

The farmland had been a tideland lying in front of Changdong at one end of the Yoldusamcholli Plain before it was brought under cultivation and only tide water had come in and out.

People had only been accustomed to seeing this doing of nature and had not thought at all about any change.

But, a new history of grand nature-remaking began there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Tideland reclamation should also be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land. In the Six-Year Plan period we should obtain plenty of new fertile land by concentrating our efforts, first of all, on those areas with favourable natural and geographical conditions, that can be reclaimed comparatively quickly."

The great leader worked out a far-reaching plan of grand nature-remaking for tideland reclamation, and wisely led our people to brilliantly realize it. As a result, tidelands have been reclaimed on a large scale on the west coast of our country, and new farmlands, reed fields and salt fields have appeared in Hwanggumpyong, Taehyangsan, Onchon, Komiyang, Masanpo, Ryongchon and other places, which are effectively used for the develop-

ment of our national economy.

In Changdong several hundred *chongbo* of tideland has turned into farmland and the state-run Sukchon Tideland Farm was formed there.

This big farm is provided with every condition for reclaimed land farming including water and reaps bumper harvest every year according to the Juche farming methods.

A tideland has turned into a fertile farmland producing a rich crop of rice and vegetables. This legendary miracle is due to the era of the Workers' Party led by the great leader, and to his wise guidance and great concern.

The farmers there named their plain "Undok-bol (Favoured Plain)" to convey the profound favour of the great leader forever to posterity.

This new plain born in our ever-prospering country is changing its looks daily along the path of agricultural industrialization and modernization.

The agricultural production basis of this farm has strengthened

and its grain output has rapidly increased every year.

The farm has more than five tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land and many farm machines and a strong material and technical basis. With the help of these material and technical means and agricultural chemicals the farm does farming. Each farmer tends nearly 5 *chongbo* of paddies.

A comprehensive production command system by transceiver will be established in the near future and pumping will be remote-controlled.

An agricultural working people's district resembling a town is now under construction there according to a plan, and a new life is in full bloom and it is becoming as good to live in as other places in the country.

"Undok-bol" and many other new lands born in different parts of the country will thrive daily, playing an important role in our agricultural production and the development of our national economy.



"Korea Must Be Reunified Independently by the Korean People Themselves"

The world peace-loving people express increasingly strong support and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of their country.

The Swiss paper "National Zeitung" wrote:

"Today the reunification of their divided country is the greatest desire of the Korean people and an urgent question the solution of which brooks no further delay.

"President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set the country's reunification as the supreme task of the nation and has advanced many times the absolutely just proposals for realizing national reunification peacefully by the Korean people themselves on the democratic principle free from outside interference ever since the country's division due to the occupation of south Korea by the US troops.

"The proposals set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are just ones which reflect the burning desire of the Korean people to put an end to the misfortunes caused by national split and live peacefully after reunification.

"The south Korean authorities, however, have rejected these just proposals, depending on the foreign forces. Korea has been divided so far due to the US imperialist colonial policy towards south Korea and the treacherous acts of the successive rulers of south Korea.

"Korea is one and the Korean nation is also one.

"The US troops must withdraw from south Korea at once and Korea be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves."

In its editorial published in the press in support of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification, the French Democratic Lawyers'

Association exposed the fact that the US imperialists, refusing to withdraw from south Korea, are bringing into there fighter-bombers, nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons in large quantities, and pointed out:

"South Korea is under US imperialist colonial rule and peace in Korea is seriously menaced. The US imperialists ceaselessly commit military provocations against the DPRK. The United States re-established its system of military command in a desperate attempt to recover from its defeat in Indochina and keep its control over Asia."

The editorial pointed to the fact that in order to ignite a new war the US imperialist aggressors are "modernizing" the south Korean puppet army and that their aggression troops and the south Korean puppet army are staging war exercises frantically.

The general meeting of the University Students' Union of Norway adopted a resolution denouncing the US imperialist aggress-

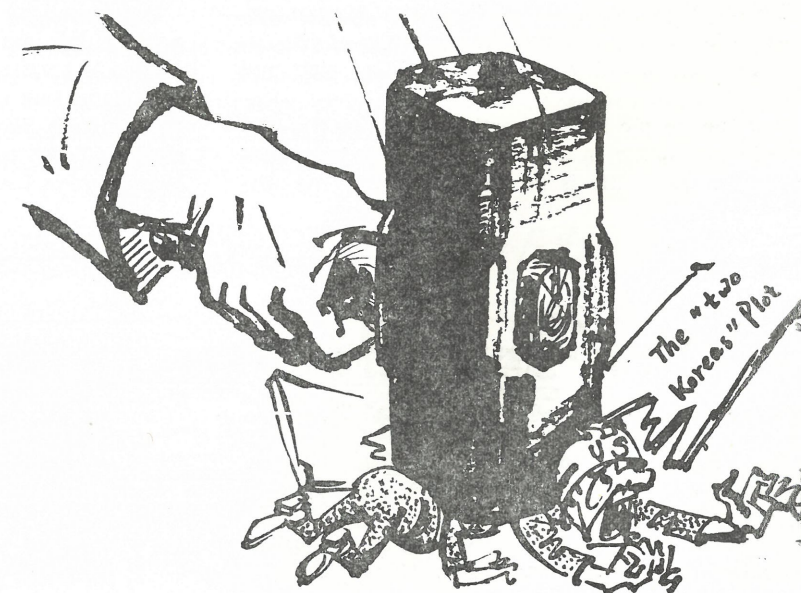
sors for stepping up preparations for a new war against our country.

The resolution said that the US imperialists are trying in every way to keep south Korea as their permanent colony, refusing to give up their aggressive design, in spite of their ignominious defeat in Indochina, and stressed:

"We support the struggle of the Korean people for the complete withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea. We demand that the US imperialists must pull their aggressor troops out of south Korea immediately and discontinue at once war preparations against the northern half of the Republic.

"We fully support the Korean people in their struggle for their country's peaceful reunification and the three principles of national reunification proposed by the DPRK.

"We demand that the US imperialists stop at once their interference in Korea's internal affairs."



The Rimjin-gang River Filled with Burning Desire for National Reunification

There nestles Rimhan-ri village on the Rimjin-gang River, which flows, wailing over the tragic territorial division. The US imperialist-made Military Demarcation Line, more strict than the frontier, runs in the river flowing between Rimhan-ri and Paju on the opposite side. There are 1,292 markers along the Demarcation Line running across the Korean peninsula from the east to the west over the whole length of 220 kilometres. US imperialism occupying the southern half of our country not only has bisected our land of 3,000 *ri* into north and south but also even tied up ferry traffic between the two villages.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation of the same stock and our country had long existed as one state. Our country and our people can never be divided into two."

The lovely land of 3,000 *ri* forming an unbroken chain from Mt. Paekdu-san to Mt. Halla-san on Cheju-do Island had existed from old times as a single united state.

Our people of this land are a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry.

It is already more than 30 years since our people were torn apart in north and south by the US imperialist aggressors. They had long lived harmoniously in this land, undergoing national calamities and sufferings together, repelling the foreign aggressors in unity and dreaming together of the future of their country which would be rich and strong, and prosperous.

Now the people in the northern half of the Republic live happily in a society where an independent and creative life is in full bloom. But the people

in the southern half undergo untold miseries and sufferings in a dark colonial society where subjugation and inequality prevail.

Parents and brothers and sisters of a harmonious family remain torn apart in north and south, hearing nothing of each other after their separation. What a pain it is!

Here is a sad story:

One day, a lad and his mother were waiting for a boat at the ferry in Rimhan-ri. The lad was Yu Nae Yong, who was going to Kimpo, where his father's sister lived, to buy material for his wedding clothes, two days before his wedding ceremony, and his mother Pak Rae Un came out to see him off.

"Ma, mind that I will come back by boat in the evening without fail."

"And you must never forget to take the family of your father's sister."

She looked at her son with satisfaction.

But, from that day on ferry traffic was held up in the Rimjin-gang River by the US imperialist aggressors.

Every day from that evening she came out to the ferry and called her son's name. On the other side her son called his mother hoarse. They saw each other but could not reunite. They wailed over their forced separation, beating the ground.

Then the mother was in her fifties and is now in her eighties. The son is nearing 50.

For these long years the mother has been separated from her son and heard nothing of him.

This is another sad story:

Li Song Bok came to her parental home in Rimhan-ri from Seoul for childbirth. Ever since then she has lived, torn apart from her husband by the Demarcation Line.

Daughter born by her after her separation from her husband has grown up without seeing her father's face to graduate from a college and to marry and give birth to children.

The mother Pak Rae Un lives the happiest life in the world under the grateful socialist system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. She earnestly desires the country's reunification, saying that she would have no regrets after death if she could see her son. And she bitterly hates the US imperialists who have spelled the pains of national division to our people and kept parents and sons and brothers and sisters from meeting each other for many years.

The US imperialists are bringing untold misfortunes and sufferings upon the south Korean people, working in every way to keep south Korea in their grip as their permanent colony and military base.

The vast Kwansan plain of the Rimhan coop farm, like all other plains in the northern half of the Republic, is crisscrossed with a ramified irrigation network and tractors are working busily on the well-arranged fields of the farm. There stand well-appointed schools ringing with the reading sound of children, big brick houses, nurseries and kindergartens and modern dwellings on the sunny hillside of the farm planted with an orchard producing various fruits.

But Paju on the other side is overgrown with reeds and weeds, and not a soul is to be found and a heavy silence reigns all over.

We cannot bear the untold misery and sufferings from national division any longer.

National reunification is the burning desire of all the fellow countrymen in the north and south of Korea which must be met without delay.

The people in the northern half are striving to bring earlier the day when they share their ever-increasing happiness with the compatriots in the south, and the people in the southern half are bravely fighting to achieve national reunification.

A south Korean youth living on the Rimjin-gang River expressed his "resolution to fight to bring the day when such a world will come to the south as the northern half of the Republic" and another said to his villagers: "When the iron bridge over the Rimjin-gang River is connected again and a north-bound train runs, I will never fail to be the first to go to Pyongyang and see the great leader General Kim Il Sung. The day is sure to come."

South Korean children on an empty stomach sing like this:

Where are you reunification?

In the sky?

Under the ground?

We see you reunification even in our dream.

We're eager to see you reunification.

We would like to see you reunification

Even if we die.

The earnest desire of the entire Korean people is not realized due to US imperialism.

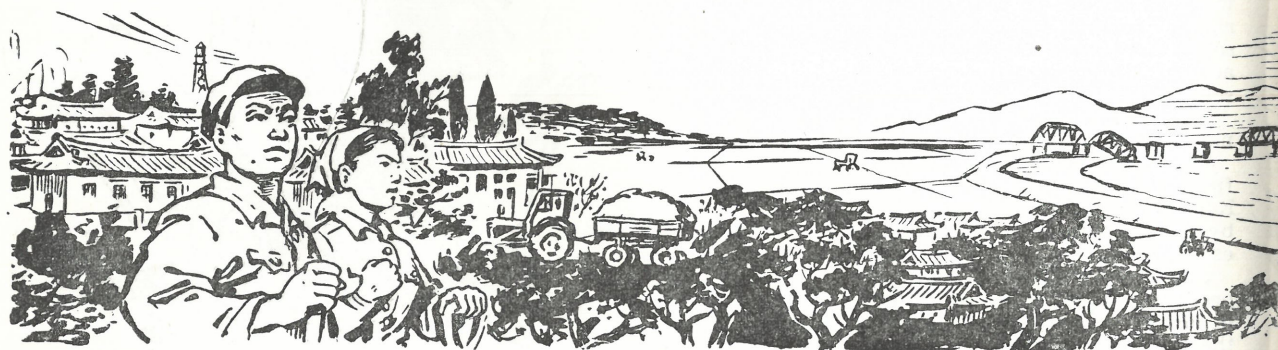
The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, are hell-bent on their schemes to create "two Koreas" and provoke another war in Korea, kicking up uproarious "anti-communist" rackets, going against the will of the whole nation.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can the US imperialists and their stooges arrest the struggle of our people for national reunification.

Now the whole land of 3,000 *ri* is burning with the earnest desire of reunification and an increasing number of world people express firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Upholding the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people will fight more vigorously, and thus make the US imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea and reunify without fail their country independently and peacefully. Then a never-rocking bridge of reunification will be built over the Rimjin-gang River.

Kim Sun Shik



This Is How Preliminary Talks between the Red Cross Organizations of the North and the South Proceeded

As is well known, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has made all sincere efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country since its split.

After liberation we advanced on over 150 occasions concrete proposals to reunify the split country independently and peacefully in each period of the development of the situation. In October 1954 after the ceasefire in our country the Eighth Session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to convene a joint conference of representatives of political parties, public organizations and people of various strata in the north and south of Korea or a joint conference of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the National Assembly of south Korea in Pyongyang or in Seoul to discuss the question of the country's reunification. The First Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held in September 1957 put forward a proposal to the south Korean side to conclude an agreement on reducing the armies of the north and south to 100,000 men or less respectively and on not using arms against each other after driving the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea. We also raised the question of holding free general

elections and the question of instituting a north-south Confederation as a transitional measure for reunification.

These proposals envisaged all humanitarian measures run through with lofty compatriotic sentiments for accelerating the country's reunification and alleviating as early as possible the sufferings of the fellow countrymen separated in the north and the south.

Particularly, the Government of the Republic raised scores of times the question of correspondence between separated fellow countrymen, the question of travel of people and the question of rescuing sufferers.

But the United States and the south Korean authorities refused all the fair and aboveboard humanitarian proposals of our side each time, saying that they were for the sake of "propaganda".

We, however, have never ceased even a moment making patriotic efforts to achieve the country's reunification and alleviate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen.

President Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the DPRK and the respected and beloved leader of our people, in his August 6, 1971 speech, made a scientific analysis of the fast changing internal and external situation and put forward

a new proposal for wide-range negotiations, expressing our readiness to have contacts at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea, as a measure for opening a new phase in the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."

As people at home and abroad strongly supported the new proposal made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the south Korean authorities were obliged to come out to the dialogue with us though in the form of the Red Cross talks.

On September 20, 1971, preliminary talks for the preparation of the full-dress talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations opened at Panmunjom amid the great expectation and watch of the entire Korean people in the north and the south and the world peace-loving people.

The preliminary talks were to discuss and decide agenda items and discuss the place, date and procedures of the full-dress talks and a series of other questions.

At the first sitting of the preliminary talks we put forward the following concrete proposals covering all necessary problems:

Firstly, the place of the full-dress talks

The full-dress talks shall be held in Pyongyang and Seoul in principle, but at Panmunjom for the time being until the south Korean side finishes practical preparations for holding them in Seoul and the conference hall for the talks built at Panmunjom by the side of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Secondly, the date of the full-dress talks

The talks shall be held as early as possible to meet the unanimous expectation of the Korean people in the north and the south for the

full-dress talks and the concrete date shall be confirmed after an agreement is reached on the place of the full-dress talks.

Thirdly, the agenda of the full-dress talks

1) Realizing free travel and mutual visits between the families, relatives and friends scattered in the north and the south.

2) Realizing free correspondence among the families, relatives and friends scattered in the north and the south.

3) Searching for the families scattered in the north and the south and arranging their meetings.

Fourthly, members of the delegation and other procedures of the talks.

The delegation from each side shall consist of 5 to 7 members with the chief of the Red Cross Organization as its head.

The talks shall be open or closed to the public and consultation held separately on the procedures of the talks.

As can be seen above, our proposal proceeds from the lofty compatriotic love and humanitarian stand to mitigate even a little the sufferings of kinsmen and friends scattered in the north and the south, and it is a just and reasonable proposal fully reflecting the desire of the entire Korean people to pull down the barriers between the north and the south and bring earlier the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

But the south Korean side openly disclosed its intention to delay the talks from the first day of the preliminary talks.

From the first round of the preliminary talks the south Korean side, avoiding the discussion of the basic problems to be dealt with at the preliminary talks, obstructed the progress of the talks by raising such secondary and insignificant problems as the disposition of suite members and form of speech.

The major differences of views between the two sides at the preliminary talks were:

Firstly, the place of the full-dress talks

Our side put forward a concrete and realistic proposal of making Pyongyang and Seoul the place of the full-dress talks in principle and

holding them at Panmunjom for the time being until the south Korean side has made preparations to hold talks in Seoul as a step to open the full-dress talks as early as possible in reflection of the unanimous expectation and desire of the whole nation watching the humanitarian talks.

The proposal of our side which chose even Panmunjom as the place of the full-dress talks was a humanitarian and compatriotic one which took into consideration the facts that the south Korean side refused to accept each time our invariable proposal on holding the north-south dialogue in Pyongyang and Seoul and that no practical preparations for holding talks at once in Seoul had been made.

This was why the entire fellow countrymen in the north and the south and the world peace-loving people unreservedly welcomed our proposal and unanimously denounced the anti-national stand taken by the south Korean side in the question of the place of the north-south dialogue.

As public opinion at home and abroad turned unfavourable to it and it could not find a pretext any longer to turn down our side's just proposal, the south Korean side could not but agree to choose Pyongyang and Seoul as the place of the north-south dialogue for the first time in a quarter of a century after the country's split.

Secondly, the date of the full-dress talks

In order to open as early as possible the full-dress talks which the parents, wives and children, brothers, sisters and relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south were eagerly waiting for, we made a proposal on holding the preliminary talks more frequently to bring them to a conclusion within October 1971, setting November as a period of preparations and opening the full-dress talks at 10 hours December 10, 1971.

This proposal proceeded from the warm compatriotic sentiments and lofty humanitarian desire to give a clear-cut answer to the people who eagerly wanted to know the date of the full-dress talks and give hope and courage to

the fellow countrymen who had been suffering from the split in the north and the south.

But the south Korean side rejected our proposal, saying that it was "unnecessary" to fix the date of the full-dress talks.

This also disclosed the ulterior intention of the south Korean side to delay and drag on the preliminary talks indefinitely.

As the preliminary talks dragged on, we could not but propose to go over to the discussion of the agenda items while leaving the assertions of the two sides in record as they were.

Thirdly, the agenda of the full-dress talks

The focus of discussion at the preliminary talks was what the agenda items of the full-dress talks should be. A heated discussion took place on this matter.

As mentioned above, our side proposed as the agenda items of the full-dress talks the question of free visit between the dispersed families, relatives and friends, the question of free correspondence between them and the question of reunion of the dispersed families according to their free will, whereas the south Korean side raised as the agenda items the question of ascertaining whether the families dispersed in the north and the south are alive or not and their whereabouts and notifying the results, the question of correspondence between the families dispersed in the north and south, the question of offering a help in the meeting of the families dispersed in the north and the south and of their mutual visits and the question of the reunion of the families dispersed in the north and the south.

This shows that our side regarded the families, relatives and friends as those whose sufferings should be mitigated, but the south Korean side confined the object only to the families. Our side called for the principle of freedom in all items on the agenda, but the south Korean side rejected it. Our side demanded freedom of travel, but the south Korean side demanded "offering good offices for their meeting" presupposing control and limitation.

The difference between the two principled

stands was disclosed in the discussion of the agenda items.

Firstly, our stand was to widen the object and scope of the work at all costs to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen as much as possible, but the south Korean side tried to narrow its scope by all means and limit it only to a small number of people and, secondly, our stand was to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen substantially in depth on the principle of freedom, but the south Korean side's stand was to do the work under various limitations and control. We took a flexible and generous attitude while adhering to the principled stand in the discussion of the agenda.

After the eight month-long discussion of the question of the agenda items of the full-dress talks, the two sides agreed upon the following agenda items:

1. Finding out the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results;
2. Realizing free visits and free meetings between the family members and relatives scattered in the north and the south;
3. Effecting free correspondence between the family members and relatives separated in the north and the south;
4. Reuniting the family members scattered in the north and the south according to their free will;
5. Other matters to be settled in a humanitarian way.

Fourthly, the composition of the delegation and procedures of the talks.

The question of the composition of the delegation was agreed upon without much discussion because the south Korean side accepted our side's proposal. But the south Korean side refused our proposal on inviting representatives of all political parties and public organizations in the north and the south to the first round of talks to be open in Pyongyang and Seoul.

Therefore, the representatives of all political

parties and public organizations in the northern half of the Republic attended the first round of talks held in Pyongyang and made congratulatory speeches, but no representatives of political parties in south Korea could attend the first round of talks held in Seoul.

The course of the preliminary talks made clear the basic stand of the south Korean side toward the humanitarian talks.

In a word, the south Korean side's stand was to avoid the solution of the humanitarian question and make use of the Red Cross talks for the authorities' "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the split of the country.

If they truly took the humanitarian stand, why did they so stubbornly oppose the mitigation of the sufferings of more fellow countrymen and their mutual contacts and travel?

In trying to extremely narrow the object and scope of the work, the south Korean side aimed not simply at narrowing the scope of the work but at preventing the barriers between the north and the south from being pulled down by obstructing the contacts, links and travel between the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south.

The assertions of the south Korean side opposing the proposals of our side cannot conform with the basic mission of the Red Cross talks to mitigate the sufferings of people to the maximum. They also run counter to the basic principle of humanitarianism which values the freedom and dignity of people.

This is an inhumane, anti-national attitude which makes it impossible to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south in an allround way and is designed to keep for ever our people's calamities and sufferings resulting from the long-standing national split.

The unreasonable stand and attitude taken by the south Korean side at the preliminary talks were reflected as they were at the full-dress talks, and this eventually not only obstructed the progress of the full-dress talks but brought them to a deadlock.

FRESCOS OF KOGURYO TOMBS

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours is a people boasting of a long history of half-myriad years, a resourceful people of a brilliant culture. Our people was early known to the world for the astronomical observatory Chomsongdae in Kyongju, the invention of metal types and graceful fine arts."

Koguryo, the first feudal state in Korea, highly developed culturally, as well as economically and militarily.

Pictures painted on walls and ceilings of the Koguryo tombs afford a visible proof of the high level of development of fine arts attained by Koguryo.

Frescoes are still to be found in Koguryo tombs around Chian, the early capital of Koguryo, on the opposite side of Manpo and in South Pyongan Province around

Pyongyang, the late capital of Koguryo, and South Hwanghae Province.

Tombs decorated with mural paintings discovered so far were made for the deceased kings and nobility between the fourth-seventh century.

The ruling classes of Koguryo believed that people's spirit would continue to live in the next world even after their death. So they made big tombs for the dead and decorated tomb chambers with pictures. They tried to make the composition and contents of mural paintings resemble the life in this world as much as possible. A figurative universe was painted on the tomb chamber ceilings, decorated with pictures of the sun, the moon, stars and god and with lotus flower patterns. The chamber walls were decorated with pictures of different aspects of life and the pictures of Four Su-

pernatural Beings, guardian deities. And pillars and brackets were painted at the wall corners to make the tomb chambers look like real wooden ones.

The mural paintings of tombs in the early Koguryo days pictured mainly the life of the nobility. Representative are the mural paintings of Anak Tomb No. 3, the wrestling tomb, the dance tomb and the three-chambered tomb in Chian, the tomb in Susan-ri of Kangso county, and the two pillars tomb in Ryonggang county.

These paintings truthfully show the luxurious and corrupt life of the deceased and the working life of the common people serving them. They portray the kings or vividly picture grand parade and hunting, and different aspects of the Koguryo people such as wrestling, dancing, singing, out-

ing, water-carrying, milling and food-preparing and so on.

A large 10-metre fresco of a parade of over 250 men is painted on the east and north walls of the corridor of the inner chamber at Anak Tomb No. 3. It is solemn, colourful and pleasant. Men in the painting are quite rhythmical and lifelike.

There are pictures of meat store, cart house, treadmill, well, cow and horse sheds and kitchen in the eastern side chamber of the tomb.

In the kitchen women burn wood and steam rice cake, and wash dishes. There are magpies on the roof and two watering dogs looking at the kitchen. This lifelike picture shows convincingly the cheerfulness of the Koguryo people.

In the second stage the Koguryo people painted their life and the Four Supernatural Beings (Four Deities) together in the tombs.

In the last stage they pictured the Four Deities (Blue Dragon, White Tiger, Red Bird and Tortoise-Serpent) more than their life. The Four Deities are painted well in the great tomb and the middle tomb in Kangso.

The mural paintings are true to the life of the Koguryo people and their presentation is simple and truthful.

The Four Deities are fantastic animals. But the paintings thereof are lifelike and impress people that the painters saw such animals for themselves because they fully reflected the attributes and characteristics of the animals. The Blue Dragon in the great tomb and the White Tiger in the middle tomb in Kangso bring into bold relief the features of fierce animals. These pictures de-

picture running animals and are well balanced in their composition. The animals hold their forelegs high, their claws are sharp, breasts have fire wings attached, tails are long and crooked and full of strength at every joint. The dynamic, vivid pictures painted in a concise and vigorous brushwork correctly reflect the indomitable and enterprising spirits of the Koguryo people.

The Koguryo tombs are decorated with pictures of flying angel and animal patterns, besides above-mentioned paintings. These pictures and patterns, though religious and abstractive, demonstrate the wonderful artistic imagination of the Koguryo painters.

Many of mural paintings in the Koguryo tombs are colourful and fine ornamental patterns, and frescoes of some tombs are only decorative patterns.

In general, the mural paintings of the Koguryo tombs are delicate and graceful and show the spirit and vigor of the Koguryo people.

Many pictures are painted on plastered walls and some on gra-

nite and marble walls.

The Koguryo painters used mainly red and yellow colours at the early stage and gradually green, gold and silver colours as well.

Mural paintings keep their original beautiful colours even today, more than 1,500 years after.

These paintings have a number of limitations as they depict mainly the life of kings and the nobility and are connected with religious beliefs. But, their truthful presentation of reality and high artistic level are due entirely to the creative wisdom and wonderful artistic talents of the Koguryo people.

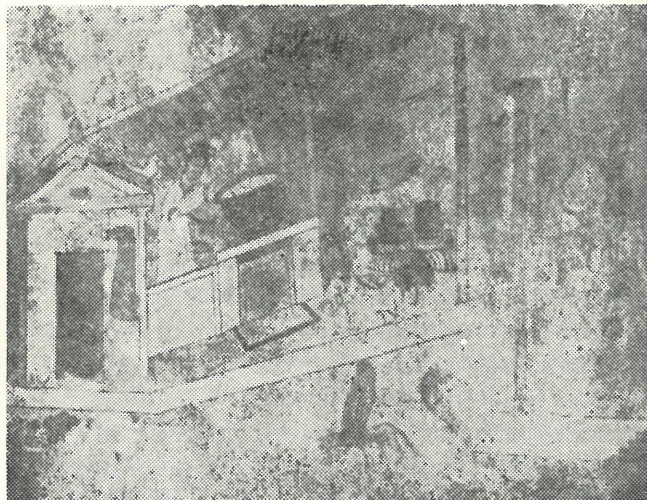
The Koguryo mural paintings are the oldest ones still remaining in our country and directly show the developed techniques of Koguryo and the ideological consciousness and life of its people.

The mural paintings of the Koguryo tombs are of great importance in the fine art history of our country and the world for their rich contents and brilliant brushwork.

King Michon in his tomb (4th century)



The kitchen in the tomb of King Michon (4th century)



White Tiger in the middle tomb in Kangso (7th century)





South Korean People's October Resistance

The October resistance of the south Korean people in 1946 was touched off by the firing at the meeting Taegu workers on strike 30 years ago. It was the first all-people anti-US, national-salvation resistance of the south Korean people after the August 15 liberation of the country.

The striking workers and people had a mass meeting at the Taegu railway station plaza on October 1, where they opposed the colonial plunder and oppression of US imperialism, and strongly called for the country's reunification and independence and the introduction of such democratic reforms as were enforced in the northern half of the country and demanded rice.

In fact, at the time the south Korean people were undergoing terrible sufferings.

US imperialism, which occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism after the August 15 liberation, was working frantically to set up a colonial ruling system in south Korea, following the policy of fascist oppression and plunder against the south Korean people. It suppressed at the point of the bayonet the south Korean people's aspiration and struggle to establish a united independent state and enjoy an independent and creative life, brought together the pro-Japanese and pro-US elements and the traitors to the nation to use them as their stooges, and placed many production establishments and vast tracts of lands in its hands in the name of the "enemy properties" and forced upon the south Korean people US surplus goods to destroy industry and agriculture.

Placed again in such a miserable situation as in the years under Japanese imperialist rule, the south Korean people could not exercise their patience any longer.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, carried out democratic reforms including Agrarian Reform and Labour Law and created a new world in the northern half where the workers and the peasants and

other working people are masters. Particularly this greatly encouraged the south Korean people who were in abject poverty and denied political rights.

That was why they rose in resistance in the teeth of the brutal repression of the US imperialists. More than 10,000 people participated in the turnout. They were all bare-handed and included women and old persons.

Nevertheless, the enemy fired at the masses when the meeting was at its height. Many people fell and the plaza was drowned in blood.

The enraged people pressed towards the Taegu city police station, carrying the dead bodies. Streets were flowed with more than 20,000 demonstrating people. The demonstration went over to a riot.

The flames of resistance instantly spread to almost all areas of south Korea like a prairie fire.

The resisters held mass meetings and staged demonstrations and strikes, shouting slogans: "We oppose US rule!" "Turn over power to the people's committee!" "Let's establish a united government freed from pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation!" "Carry out such democratic reforms as north Korea did!" and "Give us rice!" And they raised riots in different parts and attacked police stations and branch police stations, county offices and other US "military government" organs and finished off henchmen of US imperialism.

The October resistance of the south Korean people lasted for one month and a half in 73 cities and counties despite the bloody suppression and slaughter of the US imperialists. It involved 2,300,000 patriotic people of all walks of life—workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, traders, handicraftsmen and medium and small entrepreneurs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said about the October people's resistance and subsequent anti-US, national-salvation struggles of the south Korean people:

"These struggles showed that the people in south Korea were strongly opposed to the US imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and the traitorous acts of the domestic reactionaries and were resolutely demanding freedom and independence for their country and the establishment of a democratic system; they abundantly demonstrated the revolutionary spirit and great strength of the masses of the people." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 247.)

The October resistance of the south Korean people dealt a heavy blow at the colonial rule of US imperialism and fully bared the aggressive nature of US imperialism under the guise of "liberator" and "helper". It raised their class and national consciousness and they gained much fighting experience.

After the October people's resistance, the south Korean people waged many large-scale anti-US, national-salvation struggles one after another for existence, freedom and the country's reunification.

With a sinister aim to make south Korea their permanent colony and military base, the US imperialist aggressors turned it into a living hell where fascist terrorism reigns supreme, suppressing the people's just struggles at the point of the bayonet.

Today, 30 years after the heroic October resistance of the south Korean people, their burning desire for freedom, democracy and the country's reunification and independence is trampled underfoot by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and they are in cursed colonial slavery.

Where there are exploitation and oppression, people's revolutionary struggle breaks

out. The more the oppressors intensify repression, the stronger people's struggle against it becomes.

The south Korean people vigorously waged anti-US, anti-Japanese and anti-puppet struggles such as the April 19 People's Uprising which toppled the traitor Syngman Rhee, a stooge of US imperialism, and March 24, June 3 and August struggles against the moves of the Japanese militarists towards reinvasion and mass struggles against the long-term office plot of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. They are now fighting more fiercely against the "Yushin" fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the right to existence and democratic freedom and the reunification of the country.

These struggles of the south Korean people are the eruption of their long pent-up resentment against the misrule and despotism of US imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and shake their colonial-fascist dictatorial system to the core.

Alarmed by the fighting spirit and reunification movement of the south Korean people, the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are madly seeking to get out of their difficult position by further intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and their moves towards a new war.

But this only further increases their isolation from within and without and hastens their ruin.

The south Korean people have fought vigorously against the colonial rule of US imperialism and for the democratization of society and the country's reunification since the August 15 liberation. Their just fight will be surely crowned with victory.



South Korean people fighting for the country's reunification and independence and the introduction of democratic reforms

NAKED NEW WAR MOVES OF US IMPERIALISTS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"At present the US imperialists are blackmailing us seriously with threats of war."

The ever-intensifying new war moves of the US imperialists have created a grave situation in our country today in which a war may break out at any moment.

The US imperialist war maniacs have already shipped into south Korea several thousand tons of ammunition including rocket shells from the Ikego powder magazine at Zushi, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, which is the biggest of its kind in Asia.

This shows that the US imperialists' new war moves in Korea have assumed grave dimensions.

Theirs is an extremely dangerous military step; the imperialist aggressors usually carry large quantities of ammunition to their field of operations just before the start of a war.

While bringing large quantities of ammunition into south Korea from Japan, the US imperialists use Japan actively as a major military strategic base for a new war of aggression in Korea.

At present in some 140 US military bases in Japan including Okinawa there are over one-fourth of the US combat marine corps and many other "crack" units of its ground, naval and air forces.

The US imperialists put main stress on further strengthening the Okinawa bases directed

against Korea.

Okinawa was used as a major aggressive base of US imperialism against the Korean people during the last Korean war.

Two-thirds of the US troops in Japan are massed in about 60 US military bases on Okinawa.

The US imperialist aggressors have also reorganized and reinforced their bases in the mainland of Japan and are increasing their aggressive armed forces there.

The Yokosuka base, the biggest naval base of the US imperialist aggressive forces stationed in Japan, is a home port of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Midway" of US imperialism and a major base of the notorious US 7th Fleet.

For another aggressive war in Korea, the US imperialist aggressive warships noticeably increased in the Yokosuka port and it is frequented by the warships of US imperialism carrying nuclear weapons.

The US imperialists are working to drag Japan into the war of aggression in Korea by bringing rearmed Japan and the south Korean puppets into a closer military tie-up.

They plan to reinforce the naval and air forces of Japan, give her heavier "operational assignments" and make her entirely take up the "operations" on the East Sea of Korea with the main stress on those on the Tsushima

Strait.

In order to put into practice this "operational plan," Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff crept into Japan in early March this year and had a confab on US and Japanese "defence assignments" with the brasshats of the Japanese Defence Agency, confirming the "scope of US-Japan joint military action in case of emergency." The US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries recently set up the "Small Committee for US-Japan Defence Cooperation" and established a US-Japan joint operation command system. They have reorganized the command system of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan and redeployed them for the forthcoming "operations against Korea" and concentrated air bases and naval ports and radar stations on Japanese territory near the East Sea of Korea and always keep them on the alert for action.

Now the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries stage various tactical exercises for attack on our country. They aim at realizing the plan of US imperialism to involve Japan in the Korean war according to the concrete "operational assignments."

US imperialism is trying more openly to use Japan as its operational base, supply base and repair base for a new war in Korea.

The US imperialists have already got south Korean puppet army and the "Self-Defence Forces" of

Japan to establish an "air-raid alarm system" and a "military information exchange system" and make Japan supply military equipment to the south Korean puppets or repair it.

Moreover, for "anti-aircraft military alliance," the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets jointly use ciphers made by US imperialism and are going to conclude an "anti-aircraft agreement to provide for an emergency."

Now the US imperialists are frantically staging various war exercises to throw into the Korean front their aggressive armed forces outside south Korea, as a link of their moves to ignite a new war in Korea.

They introduced their latest fighter-bombers "F-111" into south Korea from the US mainland and staged exercises for barbarous scorched-earth operations called the "air-raid and no-sedive operations" and a large-scale "south Korea-US joint naval amphibious mobile exercise," mobilizing a large number of warships including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Midway."

The US imperialist aggressors who had frantically done new war preparations caused a grave provocative incident in the joint security zone of Panmunjom in August according to their careful premeditated plan and massed their huge armed forces of aggression in and around south Korea.

With the incident as an occasion, the US imperialist war maniacs put their aggression troops occupying south Korea on an

"emergency alert" for action and ordered them and the south Korean puppet army to keep themselves "fully armed and combat-ready." And they brought into south Korea 1,800 men of the aggressive third US marine division and formations of "F-111" fighter-bombers and other aircraft from the US mainland and Japan and deployed them there, and sent their nuclear aircraft carrier "Midway" into the Korean waters.

The Korean people closely follow with high vigilance these

aggressive moves of US imperialism and are fully ready to meet any surprise attack of the enemy with a decisive counterblow.

The US imperialists should remember the lesson from their ignominious defeat in the last Korean war and must quit south Korea at once, taking along their aggressive troops and all lethal weapons.

If the US imperialist aggressors venture to ignite an aggressive war in Korea, they will be more isolated from and denounced by the world people and suffer an irretrievable, miserable defeat.



US Imperialism's "Aid" and Plunder of Africa

The word aid is the antonym of the word "plunder." But, US imperialism-mouthed "aid" and "development" mean enslavement and plunder. US imperialist "aid" and plunder of Africa is a fine example.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism uses its 'aid' policy as a major tool for overseas expansion, hypocritically calling it 'joint development of underdeveloped countries.' Its 'aid' paves the way for overseas infiltration of monopoly capital. By exporting huge amounts of capital and obtaining various colonial concessions, the imperialists have seized the levers of control of the economy in many countries of the world. Thus, imperialist monopoly capital ruthlessly continues to rob these countries of their rich natural resources and their industrious people of the fruits of their labour."

The US imperialists have long given predatory "aids" to Africa under various names, and, using their "aids," have infiltrated huge amounts of their capital into the African countries.

Recent years saw a rapid increase in the capital infiltration of US imperialism into Africa. Private capital investment amounted to 1,800,000,000 dollars in 1964, 3,800,000,000 dollars in 1970 and 4,100,000,000 dollars in 1973, and it exceeded 5,700,000,000 dollars in 1975.

US imperialist capital infiltration means precisely plunder. Even according to the data released by US imperialism, US investment in Africa brought 671,000,000 dollars of profits in 1968 or 11 times those in 1959.

The multi-national companies account for a large part of US imperialist capital investment in Africa.

The multi-national companies of US imperialism make a half of their investments in Africa in the mining industry to plunder strategic resources.

During the period from 1945 to 1963 the US imperialists robbed the African continent of raw materials worth 7,500,000,000 dollars and they take away raw materials worth many hundred million dollars every year. They carry strategic raw materials from Africa—54 per cent of imported manganese, 47 per cent of cobalt, 24 per cent of chrome and 22 per cent of graphite.

They sell their goods to the African countries at high prices and buy raw materials from these countries at low prices. In this way they make huge profits in Africa.

The prices of steel products made by imperialist monopolies rose nearly two times on the capitalist market between 1970 and 1973. But, the import prices of iron ore from the African countries and other developing countries didn't go up at all.

Twenty years ago the price of a tractor at the capitalist market equalled that of 8-9 bales of cotton and now it is exchanged with more than 25 bales.

Such plunder of the imperialist monopolies inflicts a heavy loss upon the cocoa-producing countries in Africa.

The US imperialists' "loans" are also a lever for plunder. They offer "loans" at high interest and set much lower price on the goods

they receive than market prices when they are paid in goods.

The US imperialists earn a great amount of profits, forcing their surplus goods into the African countries.

By this method, the US imperialist monopoly capitalists made 680,000,000 dollars of profits in 1973 and 960,000,000 dollars in 1975.

All this shows clearly that US imperialism is the most cruel and cunning plunderer and heinous enemy of the African countries.

The US imperialist aggressors are talking about "aid" and "development" in order to hide their aggressive and predatory nature. But it is of no avail.

Under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence, today the African peoples are fighting resolutely to put a stop to this cursed plunder of US imperialism and establish a new international economic order and build a new Africa, independent and prosperous.

The colonial plunder of US imperialism in Africa will surely be brought to an end by the struggle of the African peoples.

Pak Song Su



Inside Back Cover: A 450 ton-hour bulk-cargo unloader

Back Cover: Mt. Kumgang-san in autumn. Photo shows the Okryu (Jade-Stream)-dong valley

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